CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,608—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1891.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1814.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
1-2	2-6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	1-2	2-6
1-2	3-6		1-2	3-6
2-3	13-6	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	2-3	13-6
2-3	15-6		2-3	15-6
37-6	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-6	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	12th Dec.
B.I. PESHAWUR	3806	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „
B.I. RUSSETT	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th „
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† PEKIN	2909	600	P. Harris	23rd „
B.I. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.I. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th „
† RAVENNA	3527	700	E. Crowe	20th „
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. D. Daniel	27th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3933	600	L. H. Moule	12 h „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.I. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	26th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigtell	2nd Apr.
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	22rd „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th „
B.I. PEKIN	3869	600	P. Harris	7th May.

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

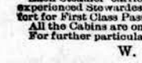
Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2276	500	C. F. Preston	17th Dec.
KHEDIVE	3933	600	L. H. Moule	31st „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
CATHAY	2933	500	A. Symons	29th „
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th December 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 190 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hamburg Service.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S.S.R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	29th Dec. 1891.
S.S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORNEO	On the 7th Dec., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,300	750	1st Jan. '92.
IMPERATOR	C. Boettinger	4,300	750	1st Feb. '92

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA R.	Doperis	3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Masowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Dec. 91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
December 1, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3544	about 19th Dec.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	„ 5th Jan. '92.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	„ 23rd „
ROUMANIA	W. J. Young	3387	„ 5th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 2nd, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
28, Esplanade Road.

"THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on	
"MINNA CRAIG"	4700	„ 10th Dec.	For Hull.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3891	„ 18th Dec.	Marseilles.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	„ 25th Jan.	do.

These Steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For full particulars Apply to

Messrs. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SCIENTIFIC, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 1,122 tons, on 12th December, at 10 a.m.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 9th December, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,465 tons, on the 13th December, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th December 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN DRUMMOND," 3,000 tons, Commander N. Harrison, WILL SAIL for DUNKIRK on or about the 12 h instant.

The Saloons and state Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. For Particulars as to Rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 3rd December, 1891.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

DELHI CLOTH AND GENERAL MILLS CO., LD., DELHI.

WANTED for the above Mills a Spinning and Carding Master, thoroughly conversant with the work. Applicants to send their applications, stating salary, with copies of testimonials to

RAI BAHADOOR RAMKISHUN DASS SAHEB,
Managing Director of the Mills.

WANTED

A Thoroughly Practical MILL ENGINEER to take the representation of the most recent improved Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, consisting of the acknowledged most advantageous system of Ring Spinning of either Cops or on Bobbins, on the best "Flexible Gravity" spindle.

Spinning Preparation Machinery of every description for all kinds of Spinning fine or coarse counts.

Weaving Preparation Machinery acknowledged in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, as well as on the Continent of Europe, to be the best in the market, supplied with Lancaster's latest improvements.

Looms of every description on Lancaster's patent principle, the result of over 50 years' practical experience.

By the aid of our Special Machinery Tools, and the simplicity in the construction generally, we are enabled to compete with keen competition of quality of workmanship as well as prices.

Boilers, engines, Mill Gearing, Shafting, etc., guaranteed on the most advantageous, substantial, and economical principle. We protect our inventions by patents for the purpose only of securing preference and Royalties are not charged upon them.

Plans, Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues supplied on application for new Spinning and Weaving Mills, or otherwise extension of Machinery in existing Mills.

ADDRESS: WM. LANCASTER,
Engineer and Machine-Maker,
Accrington, England.

THE "ROAMER" TRICYCLE. THE "PREMIER."

Are the Latest Designs in Tricycles.

EASY TO RIDE,
EASY TO STEER,
EASY TO LEARN,
COMFORT IN THE SADDLE.
EASY IN LOCOMOTION,
EASY IN ACCELERATION,
YIELDING TO SWIFTNESS,
SILENT IN PROGRESS.

Guaranteed best Material and Workmanship.

Prices on Application.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE, THE PROPERTY OF W. CLERKE, Esq.

ONE MAIL PHAETON, with a pair of Grey Walers, and a set of English-made double Harness. One Single-seated Light Office BROUGHAM by Kesterton.

FOR SALE.

BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Canoe Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

TO BE LET.—On the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill., a FURNISHED HOUSE for February and March next.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

CURE YOUR COUGH.

FOR FORTY YEARS PAST DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been gradually increasing in opularity, until it is now known and appreciated everywhere as a useful and reliable Curative. It is confidently commended to all in search of a Remedy for any Throat or Lung Complaint.

ASTHMA soon yields to the Expectorant, as it overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and facilitates the expulsion of the mucus which clogs them.

BRONCHITIS is subdued by this Medicine, as it reduces the inflamation, and cleanses and relieves the Bronchial Passages.

SORE LUNGS are afforded prompt relief, as it removes all irritating matter from the Pulmonary Organs, heals and invigorates them, and has thus saved thousands from Consumption.

COUGHS, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Croup, and all Throat-ails, or Pulmonary Complaints, are beneficially effected or certainly cured by this Remedy. It is scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and will be found, on trial, worthy the reputation it has established for itself as a

TRUSTY, HELPFUL REMEDY.

Can be had from all Respectable Chemists and Druggists in India.

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NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

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KING, HAMILTON & CO., Calcutta;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON

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UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, Cash, Rs. 24; Credit, Rs. 26-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

TREACHER'S Highland Malt Whisky is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious full mellow flavour much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

Cash Rs. 27. Credit Rs. 30.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE DENTISTS' TOOTH POWDER.

Recommended and Prescribed by the Eminent Dentists,

MESSRS. BROMLEY and CAMPBELL, for Cleaning and Preserving the Teeth. It is a pleasant and fragrant Dentifrice, leaving a refreshing coolness in the mouth, and is unequalled for sweetening the breath and preserving the Teeth.

Per Box Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S

CHRYSAROBINE SOAP

Trade Mark
OR
GOA POWDER SOAP,

Specially Prepared with Kemp's Goa Powder for
RINGWORM,
DHOBIES' ITCH,
and every form of
PARASITIC SKIN DISEASES.

By the use of this Soap the above complaints are quickly and painlessly cured.

Until the discovery of the extraordinary properties of Chrysarobine, numerous medicines, both Native and European, had long been tried by medical men with indifferent success; and patients underwent years of suffering without obtaining relief. An English Surgeon has informed the proprietors that he suffered from the disease for four years; he visited England for medical advice, and could not obtain any relief. He was at last induced to try Chrysarobine, and in fourteen days his disease had entirely disappeared. Cases are constantly coming under notice, in which a few days' application has cured diseases of many years' duration. Indeed, Chrysarobine now is regarded by natives of India (who are specially liable to the disease) of all classes as an Infallible Remedy for Indian Ringworm.

Per Tablet, as. 8; per Packet of 3 Tablets, Re. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S

TAN CREAM LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND POLISH.

A Chemical Cream for producing a permanent and brilliant Polish on all kinds of leather goods.

It is invaluable for brown leather boots and shoes, saddles, harness, military accoutrements, &c., &c.

This Preservative and Polish will be found far superior to any imported article, being specially prepared to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate.

Per Dozen Rs. 5. Per Bottle Annas 8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

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WITH Inset Physical Maps, Sketch Maps of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and General Index. Edited by J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F. R. G. S. Is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. The whole corrected to the present date, and showing the new railways, with the recent political and other changes. The Index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map. Price in Book Form, Rs. 5.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

FIRE INCOME, 1890, £75,000 IN EXCESS OF 1889
FUNDS NOW EXCEED 8 MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCES granted on favourable terms,

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THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual Guarantee as to Quality and Condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 5 8	6 4	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 3 12	4 4
Per case 4 doz. bottles	„ 21 0	23 8	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	„ 21 0	23 8

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine Bitter Aromatic Flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent Degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6 0	6 12	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4 0	4 8

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best; has by far the largest sale; and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles, cash	Rs. 6 4	7 0	Per dozen half-bottles, cash	Rs. 4 2	4 10

	Cash. Bottles.	Half-Bottles.	Credit. Bots.	Half-Bots.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 4 0	6 12	4 8
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons	„ 6 0	„ 4 0	6 12	4 8
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash	„ 6 4	„ 4 4	7 0	4 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED.

Our new Stock of PLAIN and FANCY CRICKETING FLANNELS.

Best Assorted Stock in the Country. Patterns will be forwarded on Application to

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, BOMBAY.

TO TAXIDERMISTS, SPORTSMEN, NATURALISTS, &C.

OUR stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES cannot be matched anywhere out of Europe. They comprise the following, at prices that defy competition.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
Tiger, small, per pair	2 4	Sambar per pair	2 4
do. large „	3 8	Black Buck, small „	1 12
Bison „	3 0	do. large „	2 0
do. best „	6 0	Wild Boar „	1 4
Lion, small „	2 8	Crocodile, small „	1 0
do. large „	3 8	do. large „	1 8
Bear „	1 8	Vulture small „	0 8
Hyena „	1 8	do. large „	0 12
Panther „	1 8	Owl, small „	0 6
Bull „	3 0	do. large „	0 10
do best „	6 8	Birds' eyes, in large variety, from 4 as. per pair.	

Bird Skinning Instruments, per set in case Rs. 21.
Arsenical Soap for Preserving Skins, per tin 8 as.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES.

SEQUAH'S OIL. SEQUAH'S CURE. SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF.

"SEQUAH'S CURE" FOR IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

THE Impurity of the Blood causes many other diseases, such as Fever, Ague, Scrofula Enlarged Glands, Running Sores and Ulcers, and many other Chronic and Wasting Complaints, and they all find a Certain Cure in this greatest of all Blood Purifiers.

"SEQUAH'S OIL" should be used in combination with Sequah's Cure. It is the best of all External Applications. It is a speedy Pain Killer, and is invaluable for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and a host of other troubles.

"SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF" Cures Spasms, Colic Diarrhœa, Cholera, and all Internal Pains, Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis. It is a safe as well as sure Pain Killer, and will be found a boon in every ousehold.

N.B.—Full Directions as to Dose and Application are given with each bottle in English and the Vernacular.

"A MOST REMARKABLE CURE."

105, Frere Road, Fort.

DEAR SEQUAH,—Jehangir Edaljee Vacha, of Bombay, was first attacked with Fever about the end of 1885. He was attended by an Eminent Doctor, who varied his treatment month after month, without any permanent success. The Fever left temporarily, recurring again in a week or so. This continued for a couple of years, during which he was sent to different health-stations. But all to no purpose. About three years ago, whilst reading a book, reclining in an easy-chair, he suddenly cried out of a torturing pain in his leg, which seemed to be bent and appeared as if it had been drawn into the body and shortened. The Family Doctor was sent for, and he tried various means to stretch and straighten the leg, but at the least touch the pain was intense. After consultation with two other Medical Gentlemen, he was put under chloroform, and the leg was stretched and he was throughly examined to find out the cause, but none could be discovered. The leg so stretched was then tied up and weights hung to it. These weights were to be gradually increased so as to bring the leg to its natural length, and bring about a complete cure. For a time the pain was relieved, but for the last three years he has been barely able to move, and only on crutches, wearing a high-hooled shoe and a splint tied on the whole length of his body, so as to make up for his shortness. The Fever continued to return once or twice a fortnight; and he was left to nature to cure. When you came to Bombay it was thought advisable to try your remedies and within a week the success was marvellous. The crutches, &c., were given up by the use of "Sequah's Oil." Jehangir is able to move about although it is only twelve days since "Sequah's Oil" was used.

Yours truly,

JAIJEE EDALJEE VACHA (Mother of Jehangir).
MANECKJEE EDALJEE VACHA (Brother of Jehangir).
SORAB EDALJEE VACHA (Brother of Jehangir).

Bombay, April 22, 1891.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER IN THE *MADRAS TIMES* OF JULY 29TH, 1891.

UNPRECEDENTED CURE OF CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."

SIR,—Many of your Readers will be surprised to know that after all "Sequah" is the real Friend of Suffering Humanity. It is well known that the Public are often panic-stricken when the monster epidemic—Cholera—breaks out amongst us with all its relentless fury, and every cure under the sun is tried but with little effect, and the poor Doctors often shiver and shake. But I say give "Sequah's Instant Relief" a trial, and many a home will not have cause to bemoan the lost of dear ones. Sir, year after year it is well known that the little station of Ranigunta is regularly visited by this plague, and this year also it has been an unwelcome guest, carrying away several of its victims. Several cases treated by the Railway Apothecary here have proved fatal, but of the eighteen cases treated by the famous Sequah's Instant Relief none have failed! And this was a most trial put into effect by a good Samaritan, Mr. Henry Briggs, Chief Guard on the Madras Railway. The Medicine was distributed to the poor free of charge, and the Public will be amazed to know that among the cases treated, were two women heavily pregnant—one six months, the other eight months—who were in a state of final collapse, and were almost snatched from the jaws of death by "Sequah's Instant Relief." I am of opinion that such information as this should find a place in a corner of your widely circulated and valuable journal. Thousands will be benefited, and that even the poorest of the poor will try to have a bottle of "Sequah's Instant Relief" as a sure safeguard against the woeful epidemic. Hoping to be excused for encroaching in your valuable columns.—I am, &c.,

A VICTIM.

Ranigunta, July 26, 1891.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,
Are the fully authorised Wholesale and Retail Agents in the Bombay Presidency for SEQUAH'S REMEDIES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricaters.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.

TWENTY-SIXTH PERFORMANCE
AND STILL CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY
BY THE ELITE OF BOMBAY!
DON'T MISS YOUR CHANCE TO SEE
ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL COMIC OPERAS,
DOROTHY,
Performed by the
STANLEY OPERA COMPANY

On SATURDAY, to one of the Largest Audiences ever Assembled in the Gaiety Theatre, hundreds being unable to gain Admission.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, DEC. 7TH,
DOROTHY!
DOROTHY!
DOROTHY!
DOROTHY!

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 1; Back Seats, 8 Annas; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

No. 28.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p. m. (local time), by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the SUPPLY of PUGHREES (Chakli), required for Out-station.

Forms of Tenders, with further particulars, can be obtained from the above officer.

By Order,
COMT. STOREKEEPER-GENERAL.
Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of FATMABAI (wife of AHMED HAJEE JUSUB), late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Deceased.

AHMED HAJEE JUSUB, husband of the above-named Deceased, and Guardian of JUSUB AHMED, an infant son of the said deceased ..Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness: Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 3rd day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 3rd Day of December, 1891.
Mr. J. C. CAMA,
Petitioner's Attorney.

HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI, OF BAGDAD,

(A GREEN FLAG OVER THE GATE)
153, Foras Road (near Napier Foundry), Byculla, Bombay.

PERSONS suffering from Constitutional Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Paralysis, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Intermittent Fever, Jaundice, Liver, Piles, Spleen, Mercurial Eruptions, Cholera, Eye Diseases and other Chronic Diseases standing over 30 Years, and given up by English and Native Physicians, can have their cases radically Cured according to constitution. Since his arrival he has Cured several serious cases, considered by Doctors as incurable, and other diseases treated by him most satisfactorily, (D.V.) some in 40 days more or less, and holds first-class Registered Certificates.

VISITING HOURS, 7 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 6 P.M., DAILY.

CERTIFICATE.

No. 278, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah.
19th October, 1887.

Dear Sir,—My daughter, whom you have succeeded so admirably in curing of her Dysentery was,as you are aware, suffering from that disease for close upon 8 months. I placed her under Kabiraj, Alopathic, and Homœopathic treatments successively, without the least benefit whatever, until I placed her under your treatment, with the result that, in about a couple of weeks, she was completely restored to health. Throughout the long course of her suffering, she passed large quantities of blood and mucus daily.

You may make any use of this note, which I give you with very great pleasure.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) I. C. BOSE,
Asst. Accountant General, Bengal.

Patients requiring my medicines must send me the following instructions:—Age, Height, whether Lean or Stout, Duration of Disease, &c., &c.—Name and Address should be written Legibly.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 504 OF 1887.
APPEAL NO. 627.

ABDUL GAFUR and ABDUL LATIF WALUD HAJI AMIN RE-GUM BEEBEE, BEEBEE JAN BEEBEE, BAFA BEEBEE, AZIZ BEEBEE, and NURAD BEEBEE, all of Nasik, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Nasik, within the Presidency of Bombay..... } Plaintiffs and Appellants.

vs.

MOULVI NIJAMUDIN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Old Nagpada, outside the Fort of Bombay..... } Defendant and Respondent.

WHEREAS by an order of reference made in the above suit on the 23rd day of August, 1889, it was ordered inter alia that the Respondent should pay to the Appellants Rs. 697-7 for costs of Appeal.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 15th day of January, 1891, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed Respondent in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the Messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan or Nagpada Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and numbered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 551, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by a Public Road, called old Nagpada or Memon Wada Road, on or towards the North by the house of Plaintiffs and Appellants in Column 2 of the application mentioned, and on or towards the South by the temple belonging to Jagonnath Guru Bagdass.

Now it is hereby Proclaimed and Notified that on MONDAY, the 11th day of January 1892, at the hour of 3-45 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for Sale by Public Auction on the Premises to the Highest Bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Respondent in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order of Reference and cost.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Respondent to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said respondent have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the property one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the property is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the property will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 4th day of December, 1891.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

D. S. GARUD,
Attorney for Appellants.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.

From long experience, both practical and experimental, as a General Tobacconist, I am warranted in assuring my constituents and the Public in general of my ability to give entire satisfaction as to character and quality of my Manufactures and Stock in trade, which consist of all the Leading Brands.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

Replete with all the latest novelties, affording a selection not to be met elsewhere in India.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

As pioneer of this particular manufacture, and responsible for its first introduction into India, I continue to give this Department my special attention. Purchasers will find this Furniture out-and-out the most suitable to India.

TABLE LINEN, &c.

The attention of Mess Presidents, Club Secretaries and General House-keepers is respectfully requested to this Speciality, and the large and varied assortment kept in stock. Pronounced by all who have used it the very best Napery for India.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

In this department also I claim priority in the field and superior experience, confidently inviting comparison with other Houses as regards variety of choice and General Equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

These goods will be found of very superior quality, to which the ordinary export Enamelled Ware bears no comparison. Large stocks always on hand, ready for any emergency.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND MATERIALS.

Particular attention and care is devoted to this interesting Department, and the large and increasing share of Patronage received is ample testimony to the High Class Quality of my Goods, and their Special Fitness for the very varying conditions of climate in this immense Continent. The greatest supervision exercised in keeping Stock so as to ensure Articles being issued in a Fresh and satisfactory Condition.

CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.
LAMBERT D'ARC'S
MARIONETTES.

MONSIEUR LAMBERT D'ARC has the pleasure to announce that he will Open the Skating Rink, MONDAY, December 7.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

Greatest attention will be given for the comfort of the Public.

The Programme will consist of—1st, "Poor Jo" from Charles Dickens' Novel "Bleak House." 2nd, The Grand Fairy Extravaganza, "Beauty and the Beast." M. D'ARC will endeavour to surpass all former efforts Entirely new Figures and the Grandest Scenery in, India. Screaming new Harlequinade.

GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENES.

EVERY EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, when Children under 12 years are admitted Half-Price.

N.B.—A ZENANA BOX has been arranged and Terms to be ascertained on the RINK OFFICE.

PRICES:—Stalls, Rs. 2; Second, Re. 1; and Back, 8 as.

PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration (with the will annexed) de bonis non of the Property and Credits of CHATARBHOJ MAVJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

BAI VALI, widow and heiress of ALLABHDAS VISRAM, the residuary legatee named in the will of the Deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration (with the will annexed) de bonis non. Witness: SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 3rd Day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI.
The 3rd Day of December, 1891.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL D. & JAMSETJEE
Petitioner's Attorneys.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
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CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
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ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteln E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fis D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Cobiens, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hong kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received and available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
W. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPTAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£300,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained black wood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

MOST Beautiful and Lovely PAPER SHADES just received. A Visit respectfully solicited. To the Mofussil a Special Illustrated Price List sent on application to the LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 60, Esplanade Road.

LATEST SONGS procurable in England arrive each Mail. Can be taken on Approval.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

A QUANTITY of OLD IRON of sizes and other old Marine Stores will be SOLD at the Government Dockyard, Bombay, on the 7th Instant.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI-HAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

BALLOON PHOTOGRAPHS, 12 by 10. Views of Lieut. MANSFIELD'S (R.N.R.) Balloon Ascent, Rs. 2 each.—BOURNE and SHEPHERD.

LEFT in a Gharry, at the VICTORIA TERMINUS, on Saturday Evening, a Small Brown LEATHER BAG. Whoever will return the same to the ENGLISH HOTEL will be REWARDED.

HAMS, Bacon, Cheese, Butter, Lard.—ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, LD., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

MR. J. HARTLEY, of the P.W. Dept., writes from Ganhati in Assam:—"Please send me one dozen bottles of Dysentofdyne. I have found the same a never failing remedy!"

6 AS. PER SHILLING! 6 AS. PER SHILLING!! XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS. Very few left now. Our new collection of Xmas Cards is the most novel we have ever received.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

WANTED a MESSMAN for the Bombay Infantry Mess, Poona. Apply to the MESS SECRETARY.

WANTED a MAN who can make Designs of Marble Works. Apply personally to MURAGLIA & Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

SAUCEPANS, Kettles, Coffee-Pots, Moulds. —ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, LD., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

SERVICE OF SONG.—CHRISTIE'S OLD ORGAN, illustrated with Dissolving Views from Life Models, at BOWMAN CHURCH, near Apollo Bunder, at 8 p.m., on MONDAY, 7th inst. ADMISSION 8 annas; CHILDREN, Half Price.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.—Tree Ornaments, Coloured Candles, Surprise Packets, Lucky Boxes, Santa Claus Stockings, Mechanical Toys, &c., &c. Just unpacked. From As. 2 each to Rs. 2-8 each.—PEARCE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Indian Curios, Silks, Chudders and Shawls. FIXED PRICES.—HURJEEMULL & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, Tree Ornaments, Dolls and Toys, Ham and Bacon on Cut, and Fancy Goods.—D. H. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURSHOTTAMDAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

THE new patented Cylinder FLAGEOLET, in Perfect Tune, from As. 12 to Rs. 3, each in Brass or Nickel. Can be had in any Key.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated, commands airy and cool accommodation. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Room, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

INDIAN ARTS and MANUFACTURES of every description, at moderate Prices, especially suitable for MAS PRESENTS. Now on view at S. J. TELLERY and Co.'s Snow Rooms, opposite Clock Tower, 8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Fresh FRENCH POTATOES Just Received per Mail Steamer, at Reduced Price of Rs. 2 per Maund. Apply to Messrs. S. NARAEN and Co., 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, Masonic Aprons, and Gents' Latest Style Felt Hats, in Black, Dun and Brown Colours, just arrived, per s. s. Clyde.—HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, No. 1, Upper STOREY, Opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE.—A Good Pair GREY WALER MARES, useful Horses, well suited for a Lady's Carriage. Price Moderate. Owner going home. Also a Mail Phaeton, with or without the Horses. Can be seen by appointment with Messrs. SCOTT and Co. Girgaum.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

JAMES WATSON & Co.'s "GLENLIVET" Dundee Whisky is the best in India. Rs. 24 per Dozen. F. FISCHER & Co., Agents; DHUNJEEBHOY C. OMRIGUR, Retail Agent.

TO BE LET.—On Ridge, Malabar Hill, "DEENA LODGE," now in the occupation of S. Metaxas, Esq. For rent, &c., apply to "F," care of this office.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS BADLY? Buy the JURGENSEN JEWELLERS, J. L. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, TILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.—1st and 2nd CLASS RETURN Tickets will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's system. For particulars see notices exhibited at Stations.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Report:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India:—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. F. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India! from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Fiageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical Englis Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will remain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given. One quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. at Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, and the following:—

On account and at the risk of Goolamally Essajee—
175—2—1 case screw stocks and dies.
On account and at the risk of Joseph Hajee Giga—
71—129-60—2 cases Berlin wool.
On account and at the risk of Syed Ahmed and Hajee Jaffer Veerjee and Co—
1858-1—1 case undershirts.
2—1 case hosiery and 2 pieces plush.
On account and at the risk of Furdoonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla—
H N
S P L 1884—1 case 30 pieces white twill.
K B
On account and at the risk of Ramchunder Juggonath Achari—
I B } 33—1 case cutlery as per invoice.
148 J
On account and at the risk of Joseph Hajee Giga.
3 cases Brooks' machine thread.
On account of the concerned.
2 cases colored trousering.
3 cases colored superfine cloth.
By order of Mahomedally Moolla Esoofbhoy and on account and at the risk of Nooroodin Hussonally, Mahomedally Tyebally, Hussonaly Abdoolally, and Tyebally Abdoolally residing under the name of Nooroodin Mahomedally.
1 case 500 lbs. brass wire Nos. 22 to 30.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Asia.
3 bales 150 pieces and 33 pieces damaged grey shirtings.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 " light mail phaeton.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 Fox Terrier dog, splendid ratter.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF BEST CHINA CLAY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

25 tons best China clay, guaranteed free from all defects.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

1 English-built Cee spring barouche, very light, suitable for an Arab, by Laurie and Marner.
1 English-built Cee spring barouche, very light, suitable for an Arab, by Peter and Son.
1 English-built Cee spring victoria by Windower of Manchester, light, for single or pair of Arabs.
1 English-built canoe-shaped open phaeton by Kesterton, suitable for single horse.
1 English-built dog-cart by Bennett and Botwood.
1 English-built Vis-a-Vis victoria by Windower of London.
1 Handsome square-shaped landau, by Wilson Guiet and Co., Paris.
The property of the late Mr. J. JEFFERSON—
1 English-built barouche by Windower, of London.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Devkavahoo, consisting of gold, silver and pearl ornaments, iron safe, pictures, copper and brass pots, cupboard, silver vessels, cotton and silk clothes, globe lamps, benches, chairs, &c.
The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Dyal Anandjee, consisting of gold ear rings, bangles, necklace, kurra, nosering, chooras and albert pearl necklace, silver watch, anklets, box, toorings, vessels, diamond ring, &c.
The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18 Sirkar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome F.P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, glassware by Treacher, nearly new French-made folding harmonium, aviary with beautiful canaries, English banjo, fish pond with gold fish, table ornaments, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of D. D. Limgrios, Esq.
The property is now on view.

TENTS FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the oval opposite Sailors Home, the undermention-ed tents belonging to an officer.

1 single-poled Jabbulpore tent, 16 feet square with 4 feet veranda carpet and chicks.
2 bill tents about 12 feet square with bath rooms.
1 ordinary sleeping pal.
The tents are pitched on the ground and are on view.

RARE AND VALUABLE COINS FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., and the following days (except MONDAY), at 2 p.m. each day—

A large collection of gold, silver and copper coins, Parthan, Assamese, Abasida, Kashmere and Canara, Mongal, Duran, Ghaznavi Slave Khiji, Tughlak, Sur Lodi, Mysore, Anglo-Indian, Indo-Scythian, Cutch, Indo-Portuguese, Bahmani, Mughal, Seleucidian, Sikh, Afghan, Bactrian, Surji, and of Nadirshah, Ahmedshah, Temmoor, Suja-ul-Malik, Shah Zaman, Mahomed Shah, and Kings of Gujerat; also two coin cabinets arranged to hold 480 coins each.

Catalogues may be had on application to Messrs. Crawford and Co., on and after 24th November, at 6 annas each, and the coins are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES on the De Lisle Road and at Chinchpoogly near the Bombay Gas Works.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises, on the dates hereunder mentioned, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Essoofall Sumsoodin (an adjudged insolvent in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of August 1889 all the estate, right title and interest of the said mortgagors in the following properties:—

On WEDNESDAY the 16th instant at 4 p.m.
LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of fazendary land or ground, whereof Michael Gregory Dessuza is the farmdar, together with the six messuages or buildings standing thereon, situate at De Lisle Road, without, the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said De Lisle Rd on the eastern side thereof: lately in the registration sub-district of Mazgaon but now in the sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 1,376 square yards or there abouts assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under yard Nos. 7137, 7138, 7139, 7140, 7141 and 7142 to 7144 and Street Nos. 83, 87, 89, 91, 93 to 97, 1 2 3 and (1 and 2), and bounded on the north by the property of Bhoja Rahoney, on the south by the property of Futmabai widow of Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail, on the east by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the west by the said De Lisle Road, which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the said mortgagees.

On THURSDAY, the 17 instant, at p.m.
LOT No. 2.

All those two pieces of foras freehold new salt Patty ground, situate without the Fort or Bombay, near Gas Light Factory, at Chichpoogly lately in the subdistrict of Mazgaon, but now in the sub-district of Bompay, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 15773-9 square yards or there about, bounded on the east by the property of Esoo Bin Khalifa, on the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway passage, on the north cy the property of Essoba Damodherjee, and on the south by the property of Hajee Khumina Mouh, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 680, 715, 717, 680, 716, and 717 and new Nos. 3679 and 13679 and new Survey Nos. 1-2-23 and 1-2-33, and in the possession of the said mortgagees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF GARDEN GROUND, and BUNGALOW, also several pieces of ground or fields at Dewner near Chimbour in the sub-district of Tanna.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms in one lot, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Essoofally Sumsoodin an adjudged insolvent) in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of August, 1889, all the estate, right, title and interest of the said mortgagors in the following properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of garden, land or ground, together with the messuage, dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Jadowjee Baghowjee Press Company, 4 p.m.
Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Theosophical Lecture, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Bombay University Examination Results.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, "Dorothy" 9 p.m.
Service of Song, Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder, 8 p.m.
Skating Rink, Mon. D'Arc's Marionettes, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 5th :—Karagola (s), from Karachi ; Canton (s), London ; and Newcomen (s), Glasgow. Yesterday :—John Davie (bq), from Mauritius ; and Siam (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 5th :—Virawa (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; Clyde (s), London, &c. ; Kapurthala (s), Karachi, &c. ; Zampa (s), Hull ; and Gasyacon (s), Mauritius. Yesterday :—Java (s), for Persian Gulf ; and Clan Alpine (s), Havre.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Zampa left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Clyde left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p. m., on Monday, the 7th instant.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and I. Railway, for the week ending 14th November, 1891, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 98,781 maunds and Rs. 34,367 in the earnings.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Bentram Keightley, M. A. (Cantab), General Secretary, Indian Section, Theosophical Society, at Framjee Cowasjee Institute this evening, at 5-30, on "Materialism and "Theosophy." The lecture is open to the public.

THE SEAMEN'S CHURCH.— St. Nicholas's, at the main entrance to the Prince's and Victoria Docks, presented quite an animated appearance yesterday, when a large number of the officers and crew of the Marathon attended a parade service, conducted by the Rev. Horatio Nelson, Harbour Chaplain, the ship's band giving increased charm to the service.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Sajanram Bhoojaulal, a cloth merchant in the Luxmidass Khimjee Market, has made a report to the police that a Purdesi servant, named Narayan Cary, absconded on Friday, taking with him six currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, which he had entrusted to the accused to pay to two different parties.

AN INSANE IRANI AT THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.—On Friday afternoon, an Irani, named Khodabax Sheriar, who arrived in Bombay from Persia on Wednesday last, went to the Towers of Silence, and there behaved in a most extraordinary manner. Before anything could be done to prevent him he broke several articles about the place. As the man was considered to be insane, Mr. Superintendent Grennan had him sent for examination to the Police Surgeon, under a police escort.

SEEN IN THE ACT.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Constable Fleming prosecuted Alikhan, a Mahomedan, on a charge of stealing nine brass nuts from the s. s. Tanjore. The carpenter of the vessel was an eye-witness of the theft and spoke to the circumstances. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and having four previous convictions against him, which he admitted, the Magistrate passed a sentence of one year's imprisonment, with hard labour.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Forjett and officers, the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 p.m. :—

March	Preciosa ... Weber.
Overture	La Sirene ... Auber.
Polonaise	Hoffball ... Gung'l.
Selection	Iolanthe ... Sullivan.
Valse	Les Patineurs ... Waldteufel.
Galop	La Malle des Indes ... Lamothe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

AN ABSURD DEFENCE.—At the Esplanade Police Courts on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Ellis charged Ahmed Khan Yoosuf Khan with theft of a carriage lantern, the property of Nawab Abdul Huq. The evidence showed that the prisoner was arrested on suspicion by a policeman at Null Bazaar, where he endeavoured to sell off the lamp. When in custody he admitted stealing it from one of the carriages belonging to Watson's Hotel, and made a most absurd statement that the theft occurred "of its own accord without any intention on his part." The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society will be held in the Grant College Library to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m. Business :—1. Reading of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. 2.—Election of Drs. R. M. Mody, S. P. Broker, B. R. Wadia, and Asst Surgeon M. M. Mody. 3.—Notes of the following cases by As-ist. Surgeon E. S. Bharucha :—(a) Scirrhus of the Breast : Excision. (b) Malignant Disease of the Lymph tic Glands of both the Inguinal Regions : Operation. 4.—Remarks on cases of Traumatic Gangrene, followed by Tetanus, by Dr. C. Lisboa. 5.—Short notes of a case of Remittent Fever with congestion of the Brain and secondary Pneumonia with Recovery, by Dr. K. B. Shroff. 6.—Notes of two cases of Lateral Curvature of the Spine, by Dr. F. N. Bisni. 7.—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Society by the Secretary.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT ST. STANISLAUS' INSTITUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of this institution took place at Bandora on Thursday. The programme of the evening's entertainment commenced with the singing of "Welcome happy Day," which was admirably rendered by the choir. "The vocation of St. Aloysius," a sacred play in two acts, was faithfully enacted by the actors. The *tableau vivant* which was a representation of St. Aloysius parting from his family was beautifully set on the stage. The following report was read :—At the end of the present scholastic year we have all reasons to be very thankful to Almighty God for the many and great favours and blessings bestowed upon our school in the course of this year. We close with 432 boys on the rolls, a number unsurpassed in the annals of St. Stanislaus' Institution. Of this number 166 are boarders and orphans, and 316 day-scholars. The conduct of the boys has been on the whole very good ; we have also every reason to be satisfied with the progress of the boys in their studies. Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, quotes in the Annual Report of 1890-91 the following remarks of the Educational Inspector, N. D. "The most efficient of the aided Schools—English Teaching Schools—are St. Joseph's School for girls and St. Stanislaus' School for boys at Bandora." The remarks, which the Government Inspector, Mr. Giles, made on his visit to our school last week, November, the 24th, are not less satisfactory. It would be too long to read the whole report, we quote only a few passages. Mr. Giles says : "I consider that the school is in a very efficient state, and that its condition considering the class from which the children are drawn, is one which reflects great credit on the teachers. The manners and discipline of the boys are excellent, and their energy and interest in their work speak highly for the instruction they receive. I heard them sing, and witnessed a portion of the play prepared for their prize-day, and in both cases was much pleased with their performance. The school seems to me to be doing work of the most useful kind. I would suggest that people who make use of an efficient school like this should pay adequate fees towards its support, and I do not think that it would be unwise to insist on the full fee rate of the school being charged in all but exceptional cases." We regret to have to record the death of one of our boys, a little orphan. With the exception of this case, and one serious case of fever, the health of our boys was exceptionally good, for which we have next to God to be thankful to Dr. J. F. Gonsalves, who gave us his kind and excellent medical assistance gratis. We thank also all our benefactors who assisted us to buy for our boys the necessary implements for their plays and games, and who liberally subscribed to our prize fund. The schools will re-open on the 7th of January, on which day all Catholic pupils have to be present at the Mass of the Holy Ghost at 8 o'clock. The boarders will re-enter on the 6th of January.

The distribution of prizes, which included some handsome volumes, terminated the entertainment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

A GOOD number of both Companies of the Volunteer Artillery proceeded to Pilot Bunder on Saturday evening for the annual gun target practice.

The programme for the 1st day's practice was of the elementary series which included the following :—Ranging a battery, or verifying the Range by the Range Finder ; showing the result of an incorrectly rammed round ; as also the result of a shot fired with one wheel higher than the other by three inches.

Two detachments were formed under Sergt-Major Beckerley and Sergeant Pinder, the former team being on the Howitzer, that of Sergeant Pinder, being on the 40-pounder. This latter fired the first shot, the missile taking the water about 70 yards beyond the target. The first shot from the Howitzer fell very short. Four plugged shells were fired from the 40-pounder, they all being very near the target, as also did the other shots of the Howitzer. Twelve rounds were to have been fired, but owing to the approach of dusk some rounds had to be held over for the next practice which comes off on Saturday. Major Ryan, R.A., was present, and watched the shooting.

Major Roughton, Lieutenants Slater, Penny, Barrow, and Robertson were the officers on parade.

It would appear that some of the school children of New York—girls as well as boys—are to be brought up to be weather prophets. Mr. Dunn, the local forecaster of the signal service, has arranged to give lectures in the grammar schools on hot and cold waves, and how to detect the approach of rain, hail, or snow. The weather chart is drawn with white chalk on a black board, and Weather Observer Mr. Dunn generally dashes into his subject with a cyclone, represented by a great dash of white, which catches the children's attention at once.

THE NAGPUR GOLF CLUB TOURNAMENT.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

MANY of your readers will, we have no doubt, be glad to get an account of this tournament, and of the week's doings. A short account of the golf has already appeared in your columns, and the theatricals have been fully described. So though late, we hope that the old adage "Better late than never" will apply.

We were among the visitors of whom a goodly number from all part of the Central Provinces, and some even from far distant Nasik and Bombay, turned up to take part in the amusements of the week. We were entertained most hospitably and look back upon the delightful week with great pleasure, and the sincere hope that we may be able to take part in a similar one again next year.

Golf at Nagpur is by no means an easy game, though many who read on and learn the distances between the holes may think that it ought to be. The course proves an excellent school for golfers, and it is little wonder to us now that such men as Rivett-Carnac and Fraser take away the best prizes when they play on other ground.

The first hole is 350 yards in a straight line from the tee, but then it is not possible to play straight for it. A 350 yard hole ought very frequently to be done in 4, but it is not so often done when you have to take a tortuous course to it. Between you and the first flag lies the compound of Mr. Graves, and if you get into it at all (a by-no-means-difficult task) you are forced to take your ball out and count a stroke. That is the difficulty to your right. On the left are bushes and broken ground, and if you pull round too much this way it is £50 to a back penny that your ball is lying in one of the innumerable cracks that there are. The correct course is only about 100 feet wide, and it takes pretty play to keep in it. Then, again, the ground round the hole is all cracked, and here also the chances are very much against your getting a good lie.

No. 2 hole is 300 yards. Another easy 4 we hear many exclaim, but no it is not. Your drive if you take one, must unless you have the luck of getting into a piece of ground as big as a sun *topi*, take you on the left into a *nulla* and on the right into a bunker wet in some parts and with a muddy bottom in others. You are bound to lift, losing a stroke, and three unless you foozle you can get over the intervening and *nulla* possibly get down in 5.

The 3rd hole is a short one—only 175 yards—but it is not very often done in 2 as it might easily be. As you drive off it is marked by a raised roadway running across you and it. On the right if you curl ever so little is a frightful *nulla*. On the left is broken ground full of holes that are in places a foot deep and utterly impossible to play out of. You are only left a passage of some 30 feet, or so to play through, and lucky are you if you do it.

No. 4 is another 350 yard hole and easy enough to play if you make a good drive and keep well away to the right. A bridge a few yards in front of the tee hides a very nasty *nulla*, which is just far enough off to catch anything but an exceptionally good drive, i.e., if you attempt to play straight for the hole.

Then we play for No. 5 hole—260 yards off. A *nulla* runs straight across at about 200 yards from the hole, and is waiting to stop anything but a short drive for the opposite bank stands up like a wall. Then around the hole is muddy ground, and it requires luck to get this hole in anything under 5.

No. 6 or half-way hole is 302 yards off. This is an easy hole, but all the same one needs to keep very straight to be sure of a good lie. It is a possible 3, and was done in that number once or twice during the tournament.

Then we begin the journey homewards with No. 7. This hole is not difficult, but the green is by no means an easy one for it is full of different levels. It is 230 yards from the tee, is up hill, and has a stretch of sand about 100 yards ahead of the tee ready to catch any ball not carried over it.

No. 8 is 227 yards distant. With a good drive it is an easy hole, and was done in 2 in the tournament. But before the tee is a Sand bunker, and the ball that is topped fares badly.

One needs to be lucky with one's drive for No. 9 which is 307 yards away. The ground about where a good drive should lie is cut up very much by holes—the feet, of cattle—and cart tracks. If you have a good lie you can play with your iron on to the green in your second, but if you have not a good lie you have a stretch of badly cut up ground in front and on both sides of you, and a muddy *nulla* waiting for any ball not cleanly hit.

No. 10 is sporting hole. You stand at the tee to take your drive, and you see it 285 yards off, with a huge bunker yawning in front of you. A moderately good and straight drive will take you over this, but to drive short or to curl your ball the least bit to the left means taking away all chance of doing the hole well.

No. 11 is another short hole—only 175 yards off, but you have the wind behind you and with that aid to the flight of the ball it is difficult to find a club that will help you to keep from going beyond it. The green is the same as No. 1, and has the broken ground all round it, which makes it a difficult hole to do in anything under 4, though it is a possible 2 and was done in 2 during the tournament. No. 12 is the same as the first hole, only played backwards.

The greens are peculiar to this part of the world. It is a misnomer to call them greens for there is nothing green about them, but the word must stand, for there is no other term that can be used. Each is a circle of about 12 feet radius, from which all grass has been removed. The ground is levelled and fine sand thickly strewn all over the surface thus prepared. The hole is in the centre unmarked by any flag, but in front of it these holes is always placed on the edge of the green and not in the hole, and the strength of each green varies, not only the one from the other, but also in different parts of each. Playing up from one side you may find it keen, while if you go beyond you may have dull ground to play back over. It is but fair to the honorary secretary to record that when the links were first laid out the ground seemed hopelessly bad, but that owing to his untiring efforts and energy, it is now so playable as it is. Although a great deal has yet to be done to make the links perfect, very many holes have been filled up, but there are still some on the course which want attending to.

The record for this course is 51, which was done last February by the honorary secretary himself.

The ladies' record for this round is we believe 76, made by Mrs. Kneller during the present tournament. Considering that this is but 4 strokes above an average of 72 being the mark, it must be held to be an excellent score for so long a round. We venture to think that the Nagpur ladies would carry off a great many prizes were they to venture beyond their home links, for in Mrs. Kneller, Mrs. Spence, and the two Miss Whittons they have lady-players that are far above the average.

We may mention here as we have forgotten to do it elsewhere, that the ground throughout the links is very hard except in one or two places, and many of the visitors had in consequence to bewail the loss by breakage of many of their favourite clubs. They were, however, lucky in being able to get them mended soon, for Nagpur possesses a gentleman who is not only able to put a new shaft to any club you may happen to break, but is able to turn out as good and workmanlike a club as you may meet with anywhere. Many of his clubs are in use on the Nagpur links, and they are much approved of.

On arrival at Nagpur we drove off at once to the golf links, where we found a great many ladies and golfing men assembled. This was on Monday morning, the 16th November, and the time 8 a.m. There was to be a driving competition for which there were 23 entries. For once in our lives we wished the ladies anywhere but there, for each and all of us had to go through the awful ordeal of solemnly walking up to the teeing ground as our name was called out, and in the presence of all to tee up our ball and take a drive. Nerve told in this competition, there is not a doubt, for it was only those whose hands shook not, who did their knees tremble, who were able to drive at all. It will be noticed that the nervous contingent were the strongest numerically.

The result is as under :—

1st event, Monday, 16th November, 8 a.m. Driving Competition. Prize : A silver mounted presentation driver made at Nagpur, and presented by the maker, together with entrances at Re. 1 each :—

Conditions as below :—

1 Three drives.
2 Only drives to count that do not go outside the lines of flags, and do not strike the boundary of Mr. Graves' compound.
3 No drive of less than 150 yards to count.
4 Width between flags 100 feet.
5 Best aggregate to win.

		1st Drive.	2nd Drive.	3rd Drive.	Total Yards
1	Mr Fowle	..	163	122	326
2	Mr. Fraser	173	174	..	347
3	Mr. Rivett-Carnac	..	176	159	335
	Mr. Wynne	153	..	182	335
5	Mr. Thomas	160	..	167	327
6	Mr. Robertson	..	178	..	178
7	Mr. Clark	..	174	..	174
8	Mr. Stiven	162	..	..	162
9	Mr. Whitton	..	155	..	155
	Mr. Burn				
	Mr. Spence				
	Mr. Drake Brockmann				
	Mr. Fuller				
	Colonel Bowie				
	Colonel Scott				
	Major Tidy				Made no straight drives.
	Captain Wilson				
	Mr. Woolsey				
	Mr. Leefe				
	Mr. Bethan				
	Mr. Kneller				
	Mr. Craddock				
	Mr. Penny				

Mr. Stiven made some exceedingly long drives, but not being straight they did not count.

In the afternoon of Monday the ladies played their first match—a scratch one—and it brought out some very good play, for there were no less than 3 tie for first honours.

The result was as follows :—

Mr. Wynne's Prize.—A Scratch Match for Ladies. 1st prize, Rs. 50 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 25 ; and 3rd prize, the entrances at Re. 1 each.

1	Mrs. Kneller	79 1st Prize.
	Miss Whitton	79 2nd Prize.
	Miss M. Whitton	79 3rd Prize.
4	Mrs. Dennys	82
5	Mrs. Penny	84
6	Mrs. Spence	86
7	Mrs. Rivett-Carnac	88
8	Miss North	89
9	Miss Craddock	92
	Mrs. Tytler	92
11	Mrs Craddock	99
12	Mrs. Fuller	102
13	Mrs. Lawrie	103
	Mrs. Betham	103
15	Miss Harris	105
16	Mrs. Stiven	Retired.

In playing off the tie Mrss. Kneller played a round of seventy-six, winning the 1st prize. Miss Whitton took the 2nd with 82, and Miss M. Whitton retired. On Tuesday, 17th November, the play morning and, evening was for the President's Cup, a scratch match, for men, one round being played in the morning and one in the evening.

Below is the result :—

The President's Cup, presented by A. P. MacDonnell Esq., C.S., C. S. I. Chief Commissioner, C.P., 1st prize a silver champagne jug, value Rs. 100 ; 2nd prize, a silver cup, value Rs. 35.

1	Mr. J. C. Fraser	56	60	116	1st prize.
2	Mr. C. I. Rivett-Carnac	60	74	134	2nd prize.
3	Mr. F. C. Fowle	57	63	120	
4	Mr. A. M. Clark	61	61	122	
	Mr. Burn	59	63	122	
6	Mr. R. M. Spence	61	67	128	
	Capt. Wilson	63	65	128	
	Mr. E. Penny	62	66	128	
9	Mr. J. Stiven	65	63	128	
10	Mr. H. St. J. Kneller	69	66	135	
11	Mr. T. R. Wynne	72	70	139	
12	Mr. C. O. Leefe	71	69	140	
13	Mr. W. G. Betham	73	69	142	
14	Mr. R. H. Craddock	66	78	144	
15	Mr. Drake Brockmann	79	70	149	
16	Major Tidy	76	74	150	
17	Col. T. A. Scott	73	81	154	
18	Col. M. M. Bowie	80	75	155	
19	Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck	79	79	158	
20	Mr. J. H. Glass	67	Retired.		
21	Mr. L. K. Laurie	78	78	do.	

The tie was decided by the first round played on Wednesday for the Club Cup, and as will be seen Mr. Fraser won it with a score of 60 against Mr. Rivett-Carnac's 63.

On Tuesday night "A Scrap of Paper" was performed by the Nagpur amateurs, but as you have already given a full account of it in your columns, I will not say anything more about it.

On Wednesday morning, 18th November, the 1st round of the Club Cup was played for, and this resulted in a tie at 52 between Messrs. T. R. Wynne, and W. G. Betham. On Wednesday evening the Allied Pairs was played off, and this drew out a field of no less than 40 players. It resulted thus :—

THE ALLIED PAIRS.

1st prize for Ladies.—A diamond brooch, value Rs. 75.

2nd prize for Ladies.—A large silver-mounted cut glass scent bottle, value Rs. 25.

1st prize for Gentlemen.—A silver flask, value Rs. 75. A handicap for Ladies and Gentlemen Pairs : Partners to be drawn by lot.

1	Miss M. Whitton Mr. S. Du Dennys	73	14	59	1st Prize. 1st Prize.
2	Mrs. Spence Mr. C. O. Leefe	70	10	60	2nd Prize.
3	Mrs Craddock Mr J. C. Fraser	71	9	62	
4	Mrs. Penny Mr. A. M. Clark	73	10	63	
5	Mrs. Fuller Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac	77	11	66	
	Mrs. Rivett-Carnac Mr. J. B. Fuller	80	14	66	
	Miss Fairchnie Mr. H. Thomas	86	20	66	
	Mrs. Harris Mr J. Stiven	80	14	66	
9	Miss Whitton Mr. A. E. P. Graves	78	11	67	
10	Miss A. Scott Mr. R. M. Spence	83	18	65	
11	Mrs. Dennys Mr. J. H. Glass	78	8	70	
12	Mrs. Craddock Capt. Wilson	83	12	71	
13	Miss Scott Major Tidy	90	18	72	
	Mrs. Betham Mr. Penny	84	12	72	
15	Miss North Col. M. M. Bowie	88	16	72	
16	Mrs. Tytler Dr. G. F. Harris	90	16	74	
	Mrs. Laurie Mr. B. Robertson	94	20	74	
18	Mrs. Stiven Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck	97	22	75	
19	Mrs. Penny Mr. R. H. Craddock	97	21	76	
20	Mrs. Kneller Dr. J. G. Pilcher	87	8	79	

In the evening Mrs. Macdonnell gave an "At Home" at the new Residency, and dancing was kept up till midnight. This was the "House Warming" for this Residency has only lately been built, and was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Macdonnell but a few days before the "golf week" commenced.

On Thursday morning the 2nd round of the Club Cup was played off, the result of the two day's play being as under :

1	Mr. W. G. Betham	62	63	–20	105 1st Prize.
2	Mr. Drake-Brockmann	69	70	–30	109 2nd "
3	Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck	68	71	–30	110
4	Mr. J. Stiven	62	63	–12	113
	Mr. H. St. J. Kneller	62	63	–12	113
6	Dr. J. G. Pilcher	74	71	–30	115
	Mr. P. Robertson	81	77	–36	115
8	Capt. Wilson	63	67	–12	118
	Mr. T. R. Wynne	62	76	–20	118
10	Col. T. A. Scott	85	80	–30	119
	Mr. J. C. Fraser	60	59	scratch	119
12	Mr. R. M. Spence	69	64	–12	121
	Mr. Burn	67	66	–12	121
	Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac	63	59	scratch	122
14	Rev. D. Whitton	68	66	–12	122
	Mr. R. H. Craddock	75	71	–24	122
17	Mr. J. B. Fuller	75	69	–20	124
18	Mr. A. M. Clark	63	68	–6	125
19	Mr. C. Penny	67	72	–12	127
20	Major Tidy	69	73	–12	130
21	Mr. F. C. Fowle	67	70	–4	133
22	Mr. R. Dinniddie	92	100	–36	156

In the afternoon the final ties (as already reported) of the Foursome and the deciding tie for 2nd prize in the Ladies' Handicap were played off, and then the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Macdonell, the wife of the Chief Commissioner. There was to have been a second Driving Competition, but it fell through for want of time. At 4-30 p.m., every one gathered round the shamiana erected near the "home hole," where the prizes were spread out on a table to view, and most handsome prizes they were too. The band of the Bengal-Nagpur Volunteer Rifles played a selection during the prize-giving, which was inaugurated by Mr. Macdonnell, who in a most excellent and humorous speech gave an account of the Nagpur Golf Club, whose first annual tournament had just closed so successfully. At the close of the speech which was heartily applauded, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the honorary secretary, called out the names of the prize-winners. As each one went up he or she received a round of hearty applause from all present, and Mrs. Macdonnell handed to each the prize won, accompanied in each case by kindly words. In addition to the prizes mentioned above in the body of this lengthy letter the Club gave a silver medal for the best single round and a gold medal with the title of Champion of the Club for the best three rounds. The silver medal was won by J. C. Fraser with his round of 56, and the gold medal and Championship of the Club C. J. Rivett-Carnac, on whose left breast already hung two gold and two silver medals won by him at Nasik in the current and last year's tournaments. Mr. Rivett-Carnac only once throughout the tournament went over the score of 59, and he won the medal with scores of 57, 58, and 59. His play was wonderfully steady, and he fully deserved the medal he won.

After the prize-giving was over a cheer was given for Mrs. Macdonnell, who had so gracefully presided at the prize-giving, and another for the ladies, after which every one dispersed to their homes and the Nagpur golf tournament became a thing of the past.

MR. A. O. HUME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The parting between Mr. Hume and his numerous Indian friends will be very sad indeed. Mr. Hume will leave the land of his adoption and his friends and co-workers in the noble cause of Indian reform without a leader and a guide, and the whole nation will with one voice curse the day on which the father of the Indian National Congress will bid adieu to all of us from your shores. Mr. Hume's loss to us will be the heaviest, and we can never be able to repair it.

Mr. Hume has considerably advanced in years, and the heavy continuous work of the Congress for the last half-a-dozen years has heavily told upon his health. The work of the Congress has involved on him a considerable pecuniary sacrifice also, and everyone would agree with me, I am sure, in thinking that it would be simple cruelty to ask him to continue in the harness even a day longer than may be absolutely necessary, so that the delegates at the Nagpur Congress assembled must accept his resignation of the General Secretaryship of the Indian National Congress. He hasm ore than done his duty. It, however, remains for us to perform our own, and I beg to suggest for the consideration of all Mr. Hume's friends and admirers the desirability of starting a movement to collect subscriptions to erect a suitable testimonial to Mr. Hume.

For myself I think no testimonial can be more acceptable or better suited to the tastes of Mr. Hume than an Indian National Congress Building in some central city in the empire, to be called the Hume Rishi Ashram and to be dedicated to the Congress. The selection of the central locality to be entirely left to Mr. Hume. To hold property it is necessary that the Congress should have a corporate legal existence. I think there need be no difficulty in giving this existence. The Nagpur meeting the rules about the constitution and working of the Congress might be adopted, and when these are passed everything else can be settled under these rules.

Mr. Hume's work has been that of an Indian Rishi, and it is only reasonable to expect that he should have an Ashram, to which Congress wallahs may retire for political study, &c. The Ashram once set up everything else will follow.

We have talked and talked a good deal about Mr. Hume and his work. Let us now show that our love for him is real.

If every one of the Congress delegates during the last seven years subscribes his share and honestly works for the purpose the object will be soon realised.

If you, Sir, kindly consent to receive subscriptions until a regular committee is formed, I think you will be doing valuable service to the cause.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Dec. 4. N.

"A CANDIDATE'S GRIEVANCE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBA YGAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent resolution of the Senate abolishing the First B. A. Examination and substituting for it the Intermediate Examination without giving the plucked candidates any further opportunity of appearing for the First B. A. Examination under the old system, will cause great hardship to many an unlucky candidate. The plucked candidates of this year, numbering 317 in all, have to face the prospect of three years' additional course in the colleges, besides being subjected to an examination (in the Intermediate test), in Logic and Physics, in which the candidates have been already tested in the Previous Examination, under the old system. It is admittedly unfair to give a retrospective effect to any ruling, as it entails an amount of hardship and inconvenience, not anticipated by those whose interests are affected thereby. The action of the Senate in the present case is liable to an objection of this nature, as many candidates who entered upon their college career did so on the understanding that they would be allowed to complete the course under the system then in force. Precedents are not wanting in the annals of the University in favour of this view. For instance, when the old B. A. Examination was split up into two examinations, both the old and new system were allowed to run parallel for several years. The same is the case with the L. C. E. Examination. Similar considerations could as well have been shown in the case of the first B. A. candidates, by continuing the examination for a year or two more.

If, however, the University cannot see its way to grant this concession, it can, at least in ordinary justice to the candidates, arrange to exempt them from those subjects of the Intermediate Examination, in which they have already passed in the Previous Examination, under the old system.—Yours, &c.,

December 3. R. G. J.

THE SALVATION ARMY SOCIAL REFORM WORK.

THE work of the Social Reform Wing of the Salvation Army in England we are informed, is steadily developing, and so far has more than fulfilled the anticipations of its promoters. Statistics to hand show that during a period of six months, the number of unemployed persons who applied for situations to the officers of the labour bureau amounted to 6,926. Of these, the bureau succeeded in procuring situations for 1,708. Those who have read General Booth's "Darkest England" will remember something of the gigantic scheme therein advocated for the alleviation of the sufferings of the starving poor, the intial stages of which are already in operation. An idea of the way in which the poor people appreciate the scheme will be gained by the knowledge that within four weeks of the opening of a "Food and Shelter" station at Leeds, the number of cheap food-tickets sold and meals supplied was 8,898, of this number 4,207 were sold at one penny per meal, 4,185 at a halfpenny, and 506 at a farthing each. For the benefit of any men who, after obtaining work, desired a better kind of shelter than those used by the absolutely destitute the authorities of the army opened two "first-class shelters" which were denominated the "Harbour of Rest" and the "Ark." These were a great success and within three months from the date of opening, sold the enormous number of 159, 209 cheap meals, while the average number of persons provided with beds was 2,316 per week ; also 166 of the men so sheltered professed to find pardon for their sins and to start upon better lives. So great has been the demand for food and shelter on the part of the destitute "out of works" that the Salvation Army has now established buildings in limehouse, Burn St., Westminster and Clerkenwell. As a result of this step the officers appointed were enabled to shelter on an average, 6,432 men nightly or 2,347,680 per year ! In addition to this the men were provided with cheerful meetings of a religious character calculated to inspire them with hope and so indoctrinate them to forsake every kind of evil and enter upon lives of sobriety and godliness. It remains to be seen how far General Booth's great scheme can be successfully applied to the needs of the starving crowds to be found in every city and centre of the Indian Empire, quite irrespective of the misery which reigns in the famine-smitten districts, and therefore the visit of General Booth to India as the leader and founder of the Salvation Army will be to thousands of public-spirited persons a matter of more than usual interest.

THE address of the President of the Manchester Geological Society on the prospects of coal mining was not very cheering in tone. While the colliers are calling for shorter hours, the upper seams are getting rapidly worked out, and the time is approaching when we must go deeper down into the earth. This will necessitate a greater average depth of workings, in which the heat and pressure will be greater, and there will probably be more dust to contend with. All this will require larger volumes of fresh air, stronger timber props, improved means of laying dust, and better methods of lighting and getting the coal down, all of which of course means heavier expenditure. In lighting, electricity is expected by the President to play an important part ; but what is most needed is a satisfactory mechanical coal-cutter—a description which cannot be applied to the machines of this kind already in existence.

THE PORTUGUESE IN THE EAST.

THE following is the concluding portion of Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha's sketch of the "Portuguese and their Language in the East," read at the meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and reported in our issue of Friday last :—

We shall pass to consider first the two important factors—trade and political power—which were, after the missions, mainly instrumental in the diffusion of Portuguese in this country ; although trade amongst the Portuguese, it must be confessed, was not so efficacious as among the Anglo-Saxons, in rendering the use of their tongue almost general in the commercial community. The Portuguese are not a trading nation. They have no business capacity nor mercantile tactics, which latter faculty, however, some qualify as mere greed of gain, unscrupulousness and absence of conscience. Be this as it may, the Portuguese commerce in the East was a royal monopoly, for monopoly was in those days the universal rule, and monopolies do not help a people to be commercial. They had inherited, besides, an uncommercial propensity—bigotry—which repelled the advance of the heathen, and refused to negotiate conventions with the indael. It led eventually to the establishment of the inquisition, which, in spite of all the good its advocates say of it, destroyed all except what Lombroso calls *pauperes spiritu*, showing signs of premature decay or approaching senility, now well evident throughout the Iberian Peninsula, and possibly the result of the sombre drama of heredity. The Portuguese would hold no commercial intercourse with the infidels, unless authorized by the Pope. As early as 1454 Nicholas V. granted Prince Henry of Portugal a licence to trade with Mahomedans. Happily it came in time, for without the papal bull the doubling of the Cape of Good Hope would have been only a voyage of exploration, without any other practical results, and Vasco da Gama the Humboldt of the renaissance.

Notwithstanding their disinclination to trade, and nourishing the feudal idea of commerce being a derogatory pursuit, in which only the inferior classes could join, the Portuguese had, nevertheless, two chivalrous traits in their national character—integrity and unselfishness,—although associated with a little seignorial arrogance, which made them in the end win the affections of the Indians and diffuse their language. Integrity is, indeed, a main support of a people, for without it "wealth is no poor as poverty, and knowledge as blind as ignorance." It is true that in the distribution of the gifts of humanity, in which more or less satire is mingled, the good and the bad are always mated—and the Portuguese chronicles in the East are unluckily not free from the stain of rapine and peculation, but egotism is the defect least visible in them. Nature and breeding seem to have intended them for types of generosity. There is discernible among them none of that dark and withered conscience, none of those tragedies of selfishness which abound elsewhere, nor are there found among them millionaires whose careers are nothing but an apotheosis of egotism, but who are withal a constant object of worship with an unthinking and gaping populace.

The first and most beneficial effect of commerce is the removal of prejudices. There are already so many social antipathies in the world, that men of science are trying their utmost to remove them. Prof. Virchow at the Anthropological Association of Germany and Austria said lately :—"If different races would recognize one another as independent co-labourers in the great field of humanity, if all possessed a modesty which would allow them to see merits in neighbouring people, much of the strife now agitating the world would disappear." There is, however, no more effectual remedy for the cure of this great social malady than commerce, or as Victor Charbuliez puts it tersely thus :—" Le prejuge est un meurtrier, les blessures qu'il fait sont redoutables, et le commerce est un medecin qui les guerit; c'est presque un drame." And the Portuguese royal trading monopoly in the East was, indeed, a drama, while the Lusiads are the epic of commerce. There is, anyhow, a certain dramatic fitness about the deeds of the early navigators, soldiers, priests, and merchants, which claim admiration on account of their epic completeness.

The political influence of the Portuguese in India has already been treated at length by some distinguished writers. Language, like trade, follows the flag, and it is but natural that here Portugal held dominion there its language became official. This political power combined with trading relations with the native courts made Portuguese a lingua franca long after the star of the Portuguese was on the decline ; for as late as the time of Lord Clive and his immediate successors the diplomatic language with the Indian princes was Portuguese, as is attested by the documents which have been lately published.

The results of this influence, especially the antagonism to the Turk, have been described with great critical acumen by Robertson in his Historical Disquisition concerning Ancient India, and by others. Mr. J. Morley, referring to that work in the *Fortnightly Review*, says :—"The chief point work d out here, Bk. I.,

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Waters are offered to the publicunder names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.

TRADE MARK

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose to immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
13, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.
6-TON LIFTING CRANES | DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES | DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS | PILE DRIVERS
IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.
TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee' Street, Calcutta.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150 ⊖ AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

ગુજરાત વેપારમાની ૪૦
૬, HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 30 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 65.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN CN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing r to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON W C., ENGLAND.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on
Eighth question regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed
Kathewad, with introductory account of the settlements in
Appendices on Chikantha and Rewakantha, together with
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
BRICE ... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Alpine, 1,348 tons, Captain W Barr, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Zampa, 1,526 tons, Captain R O Chisholm, sailed on Saturday last for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE British s s. Newcomen, 1,372 tons, Captain Hansen, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

THE British I S N Co's s s Virawa, 2,458 tons, Captain A S Houston, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Gnayacan, 878 tons, Captain J Steele, sailed on Saturday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Mahomed Abib and family, Mr Arlando, and 37 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—His Excellency Lord Harris, Col Rhodes, Mr Edgerley, Captain Cox, Dr Martin, General Pottinger, Captain Wilkinson, Captain Younghusband, Lieut Sollyflood, Mr J Stewart, Mr Leo, Mr Dayaram, and 133 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 943 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Major P G Von Donop, R E, Mrs McIntosh, Miss Brodie, Mr J Brodie, Mr McIntosh, Mr H Smith, Captain Hext, Mr H Warden, Captain Chandler, Mr Geo Carr, Mr Narayen Luxmon, three native officers, and Mr J Fegueredo. For Busreh—One woman. For Kurrachee and Persian Gulf—65 deck.

THE P and O Co's s s Canton, 3,171 tons, Captain C E Baker, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from London, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Bigmore, Mr and Mrs Snell, and Mr and Mrs Marchant, and child. Captain C E Baker reports that during the first part of the voyage in the Bay of Biscay she encountered a very heavy S W gale; the decks swept with the sea, and two boats and the hand steering gear were washed away. During the latter part of the voyage fine weather was experienced.

H. M. S. MARATHON.

THIS formidable twin screw war vessel, under the command of Capt. H. H. Hill, was undocked from the Merewether Dry Dock on Saturday morning and during the day her six large guns, which had been landed in the Prince's Dock by means of the 30 tons crane prior to her entry into the dry dock, were re-shipped. Three days in the Merewether Dock sufficed to carry out the repair to her bottom, examination, &c., of propellers, &c. She will proceed into the stream this morning.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Alpine	1349	Barr	B	F Muir & Co
" H. Halckow	839	Lockier	C	B & P S N Co
" Sculptor	850	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co
" Mobile	916	Hardcastle	D	B & P S N Co
" Clan Drummond	1904	Harrison	E	F Muir & Co
" La Seyne	1157	Schmitz	F	M Ahrishim
" Ibo	1112	Costa	G	V Ebrahim & Co
" Guayacan	879	Steele	H J	H L Mishaman.
" Kt. Companion	2543	Durant	K	K Nixon & Co
" Tanjore	1402	Raffin	M	H Cassum
" Zampha	1526	Chisholm	N	C Edulji
" Borrawa	234	Nacoda	O	A Munji & Co
" Alslaby	1799	Mansfield	P	W & A Graham & Co
" Almora	1716	Ingram	Q	M Mackenzie & Co
H. M.'s Marathon	1585	Hill	30 tons crane	Indian Marine.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 5h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

S.S. Clyde	2198	Parfitt	1 P & O Co
" Bormida	1499	Suzani	4 F Bozzoni
" Bagdad	930	Whitehead	7 B I S N Co.
" Rydall Hall	2130	Purvis	13 E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Karagola (s)	Tice	Kurrachee, Dec 3
	Canton (s)	Baker	London, Nov 1.
	Newcomen (s)	Hansen	Glasgow, Nov 1.
6	John Davio (bq)		Mauritius.
	Siam (s)	Weigheli	Aden, Nov 30.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Virawa (s)	Houston	Calcutta, &c.
	Clyde (s)	Parfitt	London, &c.
	Kapurthala (s)	Roth well	Kurrachi, &c.
	Zampa (s)	Chisholm	Hull.
	Guayacan (s)	Steele	Mauritius.
6	Java (s)	Shepherd	Persian Gulf.
	Clan Alpine (s)	Barr	Havre.

The steamer Byculla began to load on Saturday last for Rangoon, Moulmein, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
1	Wardha s	Wadge	Bombay, Nov. 26.
	Forteviot s	Jackson	Liverpool, Aug 13.
2	Nizam s	Mathewson	Bombay, Nov 13.
	Clan Grant s	Darcly	Glasgow, Oct. 11
	Camorta s	Blair	Bombay, Nov. 8.
	Janett Ferguson	James	Mauritius, Oct. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 1.—Steamers Fultala, Saint Regulus and Clitus and ship Regent.

Dec 2.—Steamer Coromandel, and ships Scottish Dales and Skelmorlie.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
2	Nuddea s	.....	Calcutta.
3	Henzada s	.....	Rangoon.
	Palitana s	.....	Rangoon.
	Pundua s	.....	Singapore.
	Nerbudda s	.....	Calcutta.
	Nadir s	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Drummond s—25 cases school slates, K Ebramjee; 4 cases silvered-plate glass, S Essojee; 6 cases bacon, C H B Forbes and Co; 20 cases spindle oil, V Pragjee; 13 packages earthenware, G H Cullian.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—24 bales printing papers and 2 cases ink, "The Times of India;" 4 cases slates, and 7 cases books, J Bezonjee Kurranee; 4 cases soap, M M Sulemian and Sons; 4 cases books, Bombay Circulating Library; 4 cases butter, S H Botlowala; 79 packages oilmenstores, &c, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 28 cases oilmenstores, &c, H Russooljee; 11 cases oilmenstores and cheese, B Nuzerally; 11 bales printing papers, &c, H Abdoollaly; 11 cases oilmenstores, A Sumsoodin.

Almora s—100 drums linseed oil, Tyebjee and Co; 5 cases soft soap, D R Umrigar and Co; 34 cases papers, &c, G Moola Abdoollaly and Co; 7 packages printing and writing papers, C A Rahim and Co; 150 drums linseed oil, and 250 drums turpentine, M A Hoosein.

Clyde s—3 cases provisions, Soddee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Almora s—69 cases glassware, Cassum Ameer; 130 boxes candles, D Khanbhoy; 13 casks glassware, H M Hoosein and Co; 56 cases glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 405 cases candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Drachenfels s—10 bales strawboards, E Dawoodbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—10,440 cwts jowari, 7,550 cwts wheat and 6 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 600 cwts myrabollams, Hurridas Rawjee; 675 cwts myrabollams, Arjun Khimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—11 bales skins, Jaffer Purdhan.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Aislaby s—1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 9,024 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Drummond s—1,700 cwts buffaloe horns, Prier de Sauns and Co; 17,500 cwts linseed and 8,001 cwts poppy seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Alpine s—499½ cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Akaba s—221 cwts teaseed, James Mackintosh and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Rydal Hall s—1,032 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 4,090 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Cause.

589-91—Wadia and G—Dorabjee Jamsetjee vs T J Walsh and others.

Testamentary Suit.

25-91—Little S F & N—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs J C de Souza—Roughton & B—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

214-91—Crawford B and Co—Ruttonbai vs L W G Rivett-Carnac, and another.—L S F and N., and M N Sakiatwala.—Part heard.

242-91—In—person a pauper—Nurhurry Narrayen Mahajan vs Janibai and another—In person.

278-91—Crawford B & Co—The B B & C I Railway Co vs Dwarkadas Luchminarayen and others—Tyabjee and D.

280-91—Payne, G and S—Narayen Harri vs Bapujee Coovercjee and another—R Skipsey.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

290-87—Tyabjee and D—Cashilal Mithalal vs Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and another—J C Cama.

676-89—Payne, G and S—H C Stephens vs Hoshanjee Sorabjee Kotwal and another—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

99-91—Craigie L and O—W D Ryrie and others vs Bai Heerabai—Chalk, W and S.—Part heard.

589-90—R Skipsey—Fukeer Khan Mahomed Khan and others vs Khanbhoy Cadurbhoy and others—In person—Part heard.

724-90—Tyabjee and D—Muthercbai vs David Ebrahim Awankcr and others—Conroy and B—Part heard.

19-91—Thakurdas, D and C—Goolam Hoosen Mooraj vs Dhunumdas Amsanand—Ardesir, H and D.

456-90—In person, a pauper—Bhugwan Ganesh vs Dhunibai and others—Balkrishna V N K.

613-90—Jamsetjee and Ranji Ramjee and others vs Premjee Tricumdas and another—Bhaishunker and K, and W and G.

106-91—Janardhun G—Sitaba Balaram vs Bhimabai and others—Bhaishunker and K.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

9-88—Janardhan and A—Vishwanath Damoder vs Mathoorabai and others—B and M, C W and S, and B V N K.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Prince of Wales Trading Co, Ld.—T A Bland—for petitioner, Mudonjee Jootha—M N Saklatwalla for company.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 4th December, 1891.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·967
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·1
Dew Point	64·8
Relative humidity of Air	64·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	86·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	233

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 3.

Carew, Capt, Bo 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Liebert, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Crawley, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

DECEMBER 4.

Newnham, Lt, Bo, Staff Corps, on furlough.
Montgomery, Capt, 1st Bo Grenadiers, on leave, from Baroda.
Paull, Major, Bo, Lanc, Fus, Bo, on leave, from Khandalla.

DECEMBER 5.

Gonpray, Capt, Bo, on leave, from Poona.
Collett, Br-Genl, Beng Staff Corps, on furlough, from Shillong.
Von-Donop, Major, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 2.

Sawyer, Lt-Col, Bo Mily Accts Dept, on leave, to England.
Smalley, Col, Ms, R E, on furlough, to England.
Fraser, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Russell, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Carew, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, to Mhow.
Liebert, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, to Mhow.
Crawley, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, to Mhow.
Collett, Br-Genl, Bengal, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Hughes, Capt, 22nd Bo Infy, from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Newnham, Lieut, Bo Staff Corps on furlough, to England.
Bisset, Col, Ms R A, from leave, to Ootacamund.
Thomson, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Deesa.
Shortland, Col, Bo, on duty, to Aden.
Cameron, Lieut, Bo, Lanc Fus, on leave, to Poona.
Von-Donop, Major, Bo, R E, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Bartleti, Surgn, Capt, Bo Med Staff, on duty to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUSE-WELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th December, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Mon, Fort Head-Quarters.

Tuesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.—Gun drill.

Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, 5-45 p.m.—22 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.

Wednesday at 8-45 p.m. and Thursday at 5-45 p.m.—10" R. M. L. gun drill.

2. There will be class firing at Cooria on Tuesday and Friday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla ten minutes later.

3. On Saturday next, the 12th instant, No. 1 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. punctually, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual course of Gun Target Practice. Members are reminded that attendance at this practice is necessary in order to earn the extra efficiency grant. No. 2 Company will parade on the same date at 4-15 p.m. at the Nesbit Road Headquarters and proceed to Mahalxmi Fort for 10" R. M. L. gun drill. Dress for both Companies:—Drill Order.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th December, 1891.

1. A Guard of Honor consisting of 100 Rank and File with the band will parade on the Oval, opposite the High Court, at 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 9th instant, for the purpose of receiving His Excellency, the Governor. Captain Nicholson, Lieut. Smith, and 2nd Lieut. Tomlinson will be the Officers for the Guard.

2. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval, Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

At St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

At the Queen Statue, Mondays & Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

At the rear of Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Tuesdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scotish School, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

Indo British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 p.m.

Cathedral High School Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3-45 pm.

John Cannon School, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School, Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays, at 7-15 a.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines on Tuesday the 8th instant at 7 a.m.

2. There will be sword drill for a members at the Riding school on Thursday the 10th instanllt at 7 a.m. Plain clothes Single sticks will be furnished at the school.

3. Members who have not yet drawn their carbines are requested to apply at Head-Quarters for the same as early as possible.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD QUARTERS.

Poona, 4th December 1891.

H E the Commander-in-Chief will proceed on a tour of inspection in the Deesa and Bombay Districts on the 8th instant and return to Poona on the 23rd idem.

2. H E will be accompanied by the following officers:—A G, Q M G, A G R A Mily Secy to H E the C-in-C. one A-D-C (Capt Legallais) 8th Hussars.

3. All letters and communications intended for the C-in-C, and the Mily Secy, which cannot be delivered in Poona by 10 a. m. on the 8th inst., should be addressed "C-in-C's Camp," without the addition of any post town.

4. Only correspondence of a very urgent or personal nature should be addressed to the A G, Q M G, and A G R A, C-in-C's Camp; all other correspondence should be addressed to Poona as usual.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st. (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Bo Lancers—Capt G F N Tinley, 4 Sqdn Comdr, to be 3rd Sqdn Comdr; and Capt W A Thomson, Sqdn Officer, to be 4th Sqdn Comdr, sub pro tem, in succession to Capt Minchin, seconded.

14th Bo I—Surgn A F Ferguson, I M S, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgn-Major J E Ferguson, I M S, on furlough, or until further orders.

Lt R S Paul, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 23rd (2nd Rifle Regt) Bo I, is attached to the 5th Bo L I in the same capacity.

Lt-Col J B Lawrence, Indian S C, is placed on general duty at Poona.

Surgn-Capt C R Bartlett, M S, is transferred from Aden Dist to genl duty, Mhow Dist.

Under instructions from Horse Gds Capt A C Lovett, Gloster Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Btn of his Regt, into which he has recently been promoted, travelling at the public expense.

Under instructions from India Head-Qrs, it is notified that Lt-Col F Galloway, Comdg R A, Karachi, has been transferred to Barrackpore.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that 2nd Lt W Evans, No 4 Co, S D, has been transferred to No 13 Co, W D, in the room of 2nd Lt W D Anley, who has been transfered to No. 14 Co, S D, R A.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Lanc Fus—Major F W Birch to England, for one year, on private affairs.

2nd Dub Fus—Lt G Downing to England, for one year, on private affairs.

22nd Bo I—Lt W H Wooldridge (S C), to Bombay, from date of departure, to the 10 Jany 1892, to study the native language.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's office, Simla, November 28th.

THE following officers are detailed for employment on the staff at the Cavalry Camp of Instruction:—

Orderly Officers to the General Officer, Commanding Division.

Lieut the Hon'ble R. H. L. J. deMotmorency, 21st Hussars.

Risaldar-Major Abdullah Khan, 7th Bombay Lancers

3rd Brigade.

Brigade-Major.—Capt E. H. Rivett-Carnac, 19th Bengal Lancers, vice Captain Pirie.

Orderly Officers to Officers Commanding Brigades.

1st Brigade.—2nd Lieut R. L. Morris, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

2nd Brigade.—Lieut V. G. Whitla, 2nd Dragoon Guards.

3rd Brigade.—2nd Lieut C. E. G. Norton, 7th Hussars.

4th Brigade.—Lieut E. A. W. Stotherd, 4th Lancers, Hydarabad Contingent.

1st Division, 2nd Brigade.—Brigade-Major Capt E. H. Rivett-Carnac, 19th Bengal Lancers, vice Capt Pirie.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

8th Bengal Infantry.—2nd Lieutt W. T. C. Poole, Connaught Rangers, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offig Wing Officer, on probation, dated the 31st October 1891.

14th Sikhs.—Lieut P. C. Palin, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, dated 18th October 1891.

1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieut W. G. L. Beynon, Supernumerary on the establishment of the 1st Battn 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be Wing Officer, vice Loch, seconded for appointment as Commandant, Surma Valley Police Battalion.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination in subject (E) Appendix II, Queen's Regulations:—Lieuts L C Gordon, S J Chamier, F G Mausell, H Corbyn, H G Sandilands, G F White, C G Watson and G R Lamb Royal Artillery qualified for the rank of Captain.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—

2nd Lieut B. Gosselin, Royal Artillery.

Military Works Department.—On arrival in India, the undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are posted as stated against their names:—

2nd Lieutenant J. L. Meyer, Bombay Command, Military Works Department, Poona.

2nd Lieutenant R. F. Knox, Madras Command, Military Department, Ootacamund.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

2nd Battalion Highlaud Lieut. H. F. Kays, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Lieut. R. W. H. Bonaldson, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Lieut. J. H. Purvis, on private affairs, for twelve months.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st December as compared with the statement of the 24th November:—

LIABILITIES.	November 24. Rs.	A.	P.	December 1. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,45,57,989	14	6	1,32,88,513	9	8
Other Deposits, &c.	6,85,66,551	15	9	6,89,56,880	0	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,53,868	3	4	2,77,730	2	2
Sundries	31,40,400	12	8	31,90,376	3	0
	Rs. 11,10,18,810	14	3	10,74,13,499	15	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,02,59,462	8	0	1,04,53,602	8	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	69,71,542	0	0	69,67,222	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	84,54,377	8	1	96,07,493	12	11
Credits on do.	75,22,122	1	5	72,58,945	8	7
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,12,81,638	2	2	2,09,60,323	14	4
Balances with other Banks	7,56,081	5	8	7,42,819	7	6
Bullion	9,53,693	10	4	9,36,233	1	10
Dead Stock	12,11,341	3	1	12,16,719	14	8
Stamps	11,838	0	9	11,137	7	9
Sundries	18,86,731	12	6	18,85,592	6	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,07,11,576	13	8	1,89,39,246	1	6
Do. at Branches	3,06,68,402	12	7	2,91,84,159	11	6
	Rs. 11,10,18,810	14	3	10,74,13,499	15	6

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 1st December, 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	11,46,577	Dec.
Do. at Branches	77,402	Inc.
Other Deposits	26,09,672	Dec.
Post Bills	23,862	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,89,820	Inc.
Loans	11,53,120	do.
Accounts of Credit	5,83,176	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	3,21,314	do.
Cash at Head Office	25,62,231	do.
Do. at Branches	14,84,243	do.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY, DEC. 5.

AN advance of ¼ per cent in the price of Consols in London ... ex-div; but in Paris French Rentes were lower to the same extent at 95¼. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 106½; and a further reduction of ¼ per cent. was made all round in the London Market rates of discount, say, to 2½ per cent. on Short Bills and 2⅝ per cent. on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper. The price of Silver was unchanged at 44½d. per ounce; but Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. lower in Fours, and ¼ in Four-and-a-half per cents. at £74⅜, and £73½, respectively. In New York the Metal was 1 cent lower at 94½ cents per ounce, with demand exchange on London unaltered at 4·84 dollars. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 4 7-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of only £30,000 in Silver to Bombay.

The Goat Skin sale closed in London yesterday with Bombay prime qualities 1d. per lb. higher, but Bombay common sorts lower to the same extent. The total quantity of skins sold was 950,000 out of 1,100,000 put forward at this sale. Brazier's Copper advanced 10s. per ton, to £56 10s.; and Yellow metal ⅛, to 5½. Coal freight from Cardiff to Bombay remained at 10s. 6d. per ton.

The only changes shown in to-day's financial telegram from London are a decline of ⅛ per cent. in the price of Bar Silver at 43⅞d. per ounce; and a further drop of ¼ per cent. in Four per cent. Rupee Paper at £74⅜, and of ¼ in Four-and-a-half per cents at £73⅜. In New York, Silver has advanced ¼ cent, to 95, with exchange unaltered.

In General Produce, wheat was dull yesterday at a further decline of ½d. per cental both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool at 8s. 7d. for the former and 8s. 1½d. for the latter per cental exquay. The total wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,520,000 quarters, or 120,000 quarters less then the previous Friday's estimate. The Linseed market was firmer, and Bombay Seed was 3d. per quarter dearer on the spot at 44s. 3d. per quarter ex-quay and 6d. higher to arrive at 44s. 6d. per quarter. To-day the Linseed market has been quieter, but without movement in rates. Wheat has been quiet, and prices have further given way ½d. percental at 8s. 6½d. for No. Soft White, and 8s. 1d. for White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening, prices of Surats in favour of buyers, and Arrivals dull, the day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales inclusive of 400 Surats. The price of spot Mid-American remained at 4 5-16d.; and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value, except in the case of "Fine" Bengals, "Good" Madras Westerns, and "Good" Tinnevilly which were 1-16d. lower, and "Fully Good Fair" Tinnevilly which had declined ¼d. per lb. American Arrivals were unchanged in the nearer positions, but 1-64. to 1-32d. higher for the more distant deliveries. The day's Imports were 23,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet, but steady at previous rates. This afternoon the Liverpool market closed steady, Surats quiet, Arrivals quiet but steady, the sales having aggregated yesterday 8,000 bales inclusive of 400 Surats. Spot prices have not moved, but American Arrivals are 1-16d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being now 4 7-32d. for December deliveries, and 4 29-32d. for April-May. To-day Imports are 50,000 bales. The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

The Cotton statistics wired by Reuter make the total Liverpool sales for the week ending yesterday 5,000 bales less than in the previous week, at 53,000 bales (including only 2,000 East Indian); but the amount forwarded to consumers was 4,000 bales greater, at 81,000 bales. The Imports were 152,000 bales less, at 100,000 bales. The Total Stock had increased by 13,000 bales, and as it stood yesterday was heavier by 233,000 bales, than at this time last year, and by 308,000 bales than in the year before. The Stock of Surats was 3,000 bales less at 59,000 b

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSELL DIVORCE SUIT.

VERDICT FOR THE RESPONDENT.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The proceedings in the Russell separation suit were brought to a conclusion yesterday, when the jury after an hour's consultation returned into court with a verdict for the respondent. The decision was received with loud cheers. The petition of the Countess was dismissed with costs.

DEATH OF THE EX-EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

The death is announced of Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil.

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE DEAD AND BURIED.

ROME, Dec. 4.

The Marquis di Rudini, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, declared that the Temporal Power of the Pope had long been dead and buried, and that the attitude of Austria with regard to the Papacy was sincerely friendly to Italy.

The Premier added that if Italian unity was threatened Austrian troops would certainly come to the succour of Italy.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

This afternoon a dastardly outrage was committed here. Two miscreants entered the office of the well-known financier, Mr. Russell Sage, and demanded from him a sum of one million dollars. Their demand being refused they exploded a dynamite bomb in the office which shattered a great part of the building. The perpetrators of the outrage and three clerks were blown to atoms, whilst Mr. Sage was severely injured.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM ON THE WHOLE DUTY OF A SOLDIER.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.

A Berlin journal reports that the Emperor William, addressing a body of recruits recently at Potsdam, told them that the oath of allegiance they had taken meant that they gave themselves to him, body and soul, and that if a Socialist agitation compelled an order being given them to shoot down their relatives, even their parents, they must obey the order.

THE ILLNESS OF PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

DISQUIETING BULLETINS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The bulletins issued on Friday and Saturday reporting the condition of Prince George of Wales are markedly reserved.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS ON ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

In the current issue of the *Fortnightly Review*, Sir Frederick Roberts contributes an article on Anglo-Russian relations. He admits himself an opponent of optimism, implies a full perception of the dangers to which India is exposed and a persistent advocacy for timely preparations being taken.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECH TO RECRUITS.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.

The report of the speech said to have been made by the Emperor William to a body of recruits at Potsdam has not been denied, and is being much commented upon.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

PARIS, Dec. 5.

Official advices received here concerning the rebellion in China show that secret societies from China Proper instigated the present revolt. Altogether five hundred Christians were massacred, and a number of churches pillaged and burned.

THE REBELS DISPERSED.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 5.

The British Consuls at Newchwang and Tientsin have wired to the Consuls here that the rebels have been completely dispersed.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5

During the absence of Mr. John Neill as president of the Land Indebtedness Commission, Mr. F J. Stevens will officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

THE KHOJAK TUNNEL.

The Director-General of Railways has brought to noice the satisfactory manner in which the Khojak Tunnel and new Chaman Railway have been constructed, and recommended a grant of bonuses to certain officers and subordinates. The Governor-General in Council records his appreciation of the eminent work, and desires the thanks of the Government to be communicated to the Staff engaged in the construction and successful completion of this important project, desiring to notice particularly the services rendered by the following officers as deserving of special praise.—Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Mr. V. Rigby, C.E.; Messrs. Robertson and Rose, Engineers-in-Chief; Messrs. Egerton, John, Woods, Percival and Weightman, the Executive Engineers; Captain Bythell and Mr. Eaglesome, Assistant Engineers; and Mr. O'Donoghue, Mr. Ralstan, and Mr. McInerny.

THE COST OF FUNERALS.

A proclamation forbidding lavish expenditure on funerals has been issued by the Amir of Cabul who bases his orders on the precepts of the Koran.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER S. S. WARDHA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

The body of the late Mr. John Cuthbertson, Chief Engineer of the steamer Wardha, was found floating in the river on Friday night. He had come ashore on the night of the 1st instant, when his non-return raised suspicions and the matter was reported to the police. They could not trace him beyond the landing stage, and the assumption is that he after coming ashore wished to return aboard, and that going down the pontoon he fell into the river.

THE VICEREGAL LEVEE.

The levee held last night was a most numerously attended one in Calcutta for many years. Despite the large number who attended the arrangements were thoughtfully planned and carried out so that there was a minimum of discomfort and absence of all crush. The arrangement were different from all other levees.

A DERELICT STEAMER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

A telegram from the Port Officer at Masulipatam says that the steamer Khandalla reports having seen a derelict vessel, dangerous to navigation yesterday in latitude 14°55 longitude 81°5 bottom upwards. The derelict is about 150 feet long.

THE MURREE BREWERY.

The directors of the Murree Brewery Company have decided to close the Nilgiri branch at an early date.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SHOLAPUR.

A COTTON MILL DESTROYED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 6.

An alarming conflagration occurred yesterday at Sholapur, resulting in the almost total destruction of the Morarji Goculdass Cotton Mill. On Saturday afternoon at half-past five the fire was discovered. One of the engines stopped, and the work-people observing something wrong quickly streamed out just in time. Only one woman was seriously burnt. In a few minutes the building was in flames from end to end. The escape of the work-people was miraculous. Fortunately, there was no wind. By eight o'clock the main building was completely gutted. The mill and other officials on the spot did everything possible, but little or nothing practically could be done. The mill has no fire-engine, but the Municipality sent a small hand-engine. The mill was provided with a tank at the top, but the hose proved short and unworkable. The Municipal engines under the Municipal Secretary and the mill officials succeeded in saving some weaving sheds and one engine and boiler house. The other engine is a hopeless wreck. The sheds of stored cotton were also saved. The damage is roughly estimated at about four lakhs. The destruction of the mill is a serious calamity in the present condition of the district as five hundred hands are thrown out of employment. It is a piteous sight the crowds of work-people looking on helpless, whilst their means of subsistence is perishing before their eyes. If the fire had commenced in the middle instead of the end the loss of life would have been fearful, there being no ladders or other external means of escape. This deficiency will doubtless be remedied during the process of reconstruction.

The woman injured is in hospital, but not expected to live.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN THE SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

The outlook of affairs in the Sholapur District in consequence of the failure of the rains is becoming very gloomy. Prices are rising daily in the bazaar, gram being only five seers per rupee; and rice four and half annas per seer. Many villagers are beginning to sell their cattle. The district officials are however, still hopeful and vigilant.

ALLEGED LAND JOBBING IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

Mr. Moore, District Judge of South Malabar, has been authorised by Government to enquire into and report upon the land jobbing irregularities recently brought to light in Malabar, in connection with which the Acting Collector and the special Revenue Settlement Officer have brought certain allegations against each other.

A BRITISH INDIA STEAMER AGROUND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 5.

The British India steamer Colaba, when entering the river to-day, grounded off Elephant Point, but was got off uninjured save for an hour's delay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Dec. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 6.

Mail steamer Britannia from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats in favour of buyers.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs Shirtings	4-9
8¼ „ „	5-10
40's Mule Twist	0 8¾
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 7-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95⅛ex
3 per cent. French Rentes	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅜
4½ per cent. „ „	73⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅛ex
Bar Silver	44½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	53,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	2,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	100,000	„
„ „ Surats	.....	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	1,010,000	„
„ „ Surats	59,000	„
Stock of Cotton in London	9,000	„

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Dec. 5.

The barometer has risen at Tenasserim, and fallen elsewhere. Changes are small, and the general distribution is little changed, but the depression probably exists over the Bay. Winds around the Bay show an indraught towards the centre, and wind at the Diamond Island and Negapatam is strong. Elsewhere the direction and force are unaltered. Temperature has fallen at Madras, and changed by small amounts elsewhere. The mean temperature continues above normal in all the provinces except Burma only. Rainfall is reported, and also a shower at Thounghoo.

SIMLA, Dec. 6.

Except at one or two stations in the Peninsula the barometer is rising everywhere. The general conditions are unchanged. Readings are highest in the central and north-west India, and lowest in the Bay and Malabar. Light variable breezes prevail in northern India, northerly winds at the head of the Bay, north-easterly winds in the south of the Bay, and easterly winds in the west coast. The force is fresh in Diamond Island and Negapatam. The temperature changes are irregular, but on the whole it is downward. The mean temperature still exceeds the normal average, except in Burma. The only rainfall reported are thunder showers in Trevandrum and Colombo.

POSTAGE TO ENGLAND.

The Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce forwards us the following letter received from the Postmaster General in England on the subject of postage rates between that country and India:—

No. 389R.

General Post Office,
London, 11th November, 1891.

The Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by Sir James Fergusson to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, and to request you to be so good as to express to the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay his thanks for their congratulations on his appointment as Postmaster General.

With regard to the suggestions which the Chamber proceeds to make on the subject of the rates of postage on correspondence of various descriptions passing between this country and India, I am to state that the Postmaster General cannot hold out any prospect of the adoption of a penny letter postage to India, a measure which would not be justifiable from a financial point of view, or in accordance with the uniform tariff lately adopted for foreign and colonial postage, involving a large concession from the rates hitherto charged. At the same time Sir James Fergusson wishes me to point out that the rate for post-cards sent to India is already reduced to 1d. for each card, and to state that it is in contemplation to reduce substantially the postage on newspapers, books, printed papers, commercial papers, and patterns.—I am, &c.,

E. A. REA.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

Mr H Myers, B	Major H P P Leigh, ISC
Mr H D Baddeley, M	Capt H O'Donnell, DSO, ISC
Mr W H Bayliss, Bo	Capt J W Gordon, ISC
Col A C Tolcer, C S, ISC	Lt G F F Soady, 19th B Inf
Lt-Col E N Peters, ISC	Lt H F Holland, 24th. B Inf
Lt-Col D J S McLeod, DSO, ISC	Lt C C Leveson Gower, ISC
	Lt F I M Edwards, ISC
Maj A G Yaldwyn, Com Dept	Lt T S Tancred ISC
Maj W B Wilson, 12th B Cav	Lt M F A Sexton, 5th Inf HC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H G B'Herron, BCS, 3 mos	Maj E Lloyd, ISC, 9 mos
Mr A O Orr, B, 1 month and 10 days	Capt C I Cor, ISC, 2 mos
Mr H K Disney, Bo, 12 mos	Lt W S Eardley Howard, ISC, 1 month
Mr A Dalzell, Bo, 6 mos	Bde-Surg J B Lyon, CIE, Bo, 3 mos
Mr R Mainwaring, Bo, 4 mos	Surg-Maj H W Boyd, Bo, 1 day
Col W Hopkinson, B Inf, 3 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A W U Pope, B	Maj B C Graves, ISC
Mr W King, B	Maj E G Barrow, ISC
Lt-Col A G Smith, RE	Capt A C Batten, ISC
Lt-Col N C M'arto.li, ISC	Capt A Elderton, ISC

DEATH.

Lieut-Col L W Hodson, Madras Retired, Nov. 14.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The astonishing success of Mr. George Lambert, the Liberal candidate for the South Molton division of Devonshire, has been the one and only topic of conversation in political circles this week. The Conservative leaders in London had made up their mind for a defeat, but they thought the majority of the Gladstonians would be under 500 instead of 1,212. The *Times* and other Ministerial papers admit that Mr. Lambert's return is a "serious blow" to the Unionist party; it is particularly serious to the Liberal Unionist wing of that party inasmuch as it seems to indicate what is in store for many of Lord Hartington's following at the General Election. So far as present appearances go, it looks as if the Liberal Unionists will have as great a struggle to maintain their existing position as the Parnellites. Many politicians prophesy that both will practically disappear when the approaching dissolution takes place. The *Standard*, which continues to lecture the Government for their apparently fixed resolve to make Irish Local Government the feature of next session, claims the result of the South Molton election as a proof of the superior wisdom of Shoe Lane. One would think from the tone of the article in the *Standard* that Home Rule was altogether ignored by the Liberals in the recent contest. As a matter of fact, a good deal was said about the Irish question, and the "Show" member of the McCarthy party, the highly respectable Mr. T. D. Sullivan, was much *en evidence*. Mr. Buller was personally unknown to the constituency when the fight began, but it is sometimes an advantage to be a stranger. But he belongs to an influential and popular family, whilst he had the support of all the territorial houses in the neighbourhood. It is rather hard upon Mr. Buller that a Cabinet Minister should attribute the Liberal Victory to carelessness on the part of the Unionists in the selection of their candidate. This is more ungenerous than the unprovoked attack on poor Lord Portsmouth, the previous member. The wretched man is brutally reminded that "personal popularity is not unfortunately, in all cases an hereditary quality" and that "there is much reason to doubt whether the present head of the Portsmouth family has ever succeeded in acquiring any great share of the favour enjoyed by his father." It is a pity that the party which claims to be a gentlemanly party should not take its defeats with the dignity that it rarely fails to observe in other matters. Contrary to the general opinion, Lord Ebrington, who sits for one of the West county constituencies, denies that the largeness of Mr. Lambert's majority shows that the Gladstonians have captured the rural votes. According to Lord Ebrington the boot-makers or factory hands of Crediton and Torrington, not the agricultural labourers, are the people who brought about the Liberal triumph. But he admits that even in the country districts Mr. Buller polled less than his opponent. The coming election in Dorsetshire should throw some light on the boasts of the Liberals that they have won back Hodge. The *Times* takes a rather despondent view of the outlook in rural England. The leading journal has occasion to be pessimistic if it be true that the Unionists possess no agents who can use language understanded of the people. "The Unionists," we are told, "rely for their village work too much upon the parson, the doctor, the lawyer, and the farmer, and all these are used to look down upon the labourer as of small account in politics. The Gladstonians, on the other hand, put their trust in the blacksmith, the shoemaker, and the tailor, and thus make sure that the party panaceas are duly exhibited to the consumer." It seems to be implied that the Liberals have a monopoly of the blacksmith, the shoemakers, and the tailors. What is the Primrose League about? An organization that professes to be democratic though it is run by high-born ladies ought surely to include a fair sprinkling of country blacksmiths, shoemakers, and tailors. "An old Rector" agrees with the *Times* that Unionist speakers are not in touch with the peasants, and that Unionism is in great danger, as Dr. Chalmers said of the Church Establishment, of dying of its dignity. Mr. Chamberlain in his speech at Birmingham the other night, and Lord Hartington at Crieff yesterday, abstained from any allusion to the meaning of South Molton.

The Unionist papers complain that Mr. Chamberlain was less lively than usual; but they are too exacting. Considering that he spoke under the depressing influences of the South Molton election and the disturbing interruptions of some impetuous Gladstonians, he maintained his reputation for hard-hitting. One passage in his speech has an historical interest. Talking about his pet scheme for creating old age pensions Mr. Chamberlain said that society owed something as a whole, to the veterans of industry. "You see," he went on to say, "I have not altogether forgotten the doctrine of ransom, although I am very willing to confess that the word was not very well chosen to express my own meaning." His adversaries are wondering whether when he proposes Lord Salisbury's health at the coming Unionist demonstration in Birmingham Mr. Chamberlain will confess that a celebrated reference to certain people who toil not neither do they spin was not well chosen. Some curiosity is evinced to know how the great friendly Societies will receive Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. Upon their attitude will greatly depend its fate in the present Parliament, for although the Government are sympathetic they will not with a General Election in view take any steps that are likely to give offence to such powerful organizations as the Odd Fellows and Foresters. Whilst Mr. Goschen was discoursing to the University students of Edinburgh on the use of imagination, Lord Hartington was indulging in some not very relevant reflections on the French Revolution. Still some of the faddists of the London County Council and of Parliament might profitably study his comparison between their intolerance and that of advanced Continental democrats. "Liberals whom we have known in the past in our country have valued above all things personal freedom. Your advanced democrat cares very little for personal freedom. He cares a great deal for equality, and his vehemence is tantalized by the slightest inequalities between the political privileges which may be exercised by one man or class and another, but he is ready any time to impose restrictions upon his fellow countrymen on every concern of their lives—restrictions which may either suit his own convenience or which may conform to his own ideas of what is best for the public interest." Lord Carrington who is being pushed forward by the Liberal leaders rather overdid his part at Bristol the other day. It may be true as it certainly is not new that the English democracy is more in touch with the colonies than the English aristocracy, but the talk about "Downing Street traditions" and "Tory autocratic policy" has naturally led to the retort that the Secretaries of States for the Colonies who in recent years have been the most unsympathetic have not belonged to the party against which the ex-Governor of New South Wales directs his philippics. Still Lord Carrington's remarks hardly justify the fuss that is about being made about them in Australia. Just now, of course, our antipodean friends are trying to recover their damaged reputation in the City where they shrewdly suspect that Lord Carrington's views might be taken to reflect the feelings of the average Australian. At any other time his observations, so far as they reflected on the mother-country, would probably have been endorsed by many at least of the native-born colonists in the Southern hemisphere. Simultaneously with the appearance of this speech of Lord Carrington, a London weekly paper published a letter from a member of the New South Wales Parliament boasting that within the next decade or two "another sturdy son of Britannia will start business on his own account," and that "on his sign board will be written the United States of Australia?"

The serious illness of Prince Garge of Wales has evoked the sympathy of all classes, and the country has read with much gratification the more favourable bulletins of the past two days. The critical stage has not yet been passed, though there is happily no reason to fear that the young Prince will not pull through. Within the past week the rumour has been again started that his brother Prince Albert Victor is to be married to the pretty daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

The further letters published this week by the *Times* on "The administration of the War Office" by "Vetus," and on "Our Home Army" by Mr. Arnold Forster are attracting an immense amount of attention. The *Times* in an article on the subject advocates the appointment of a civilian to organize and manage our military forces, urging that there are at any given moment a score of men in the City of London who could carry out the work with perfect ease. However that may be there are many people who would not dislike to see the Chairman of one of our great steamship companies installed for a short time at the Admiralty.

The Hon. G. Curzon and not Mr. Stuart Wortley or Mr. J. M. Maclean has been chosen as the successor of Sir John Gorst at the India Office. The *Daily News* sneers at the appointment with as little justification as it censured the selection of Lord Harris as Governor of Bombay. If it is the duty of an opposition journal to carp at everything the Ministry does than the Bouverie-street paper efficiently performs its rather ungeneorus *role*. I am glad to say that all the organs of Liberal opinion are not so ungenerous as the *Daily News*. The *Pall Mall Gazette* for instance does not think that Mr. Curzon's birth has so ly accounted for his promotion to office, but admits that in addition to his more showy qualification, he possesses the merit of industry, not always to be found in elder sons or for the matter of that of younger sons either. In the House of Commons Mr. Curzon in spite of what a gentleman who suffers himself from the complaint has called his "Macaulayesque cocksureness," is popular except with the dullest of the middle-aged men who really are envious of his oratorial ability and remarkable self-possession. Mr. Curzon would be better for a little more humility, but perhaps he agrees with the saying that "modesty is an excellent thing, but men get on better without it." Some amusing lines written when Mr. Curzon was at Oxford and previously published are again going the round of the press. They are as follow:—

My name is George Nathaniel Curzon:
I am a most superior person.
My face is smooth, my hair is sleek
I dine at Blenheim twice a week.

Blenheim, the home of the Chirchills, is as your readers are aware, close to the University town, and Mr. Curzon when a student at Balliol was somewhat of a favourite of the late Duke of Marlborough. The authorship of this little piece of youthful satire was attributed to one of Mr. Curzon's contemporaries, Mr. J. W. Mackail, now a clerk in Whitehall, not at the India Office.

The *Times*, while commenting on Mr. Curzon, observes:—"In the House of Commons Mr. Curzon has shown himself possessed of one endowment which is not always without danger to youthful officials in subordinate posts. He has repeatedly displayed no common gift of eloquent and incisive speech, and the gift may well prove dangerous to a functionary whose principal business it often is to baffle over curious inquiries into the secrets of his chief." But it adds:—"The official virtues of docility and discretion are, however, speedily acquired by young men of sense, and the latest recruit to the administrative ranks will soon learn to resist the allurements of oratory and to cultivate the art of colourless exposition and oracular reply." As a private member Mr. Curzon seldom spoke in the House, but he always took a prominent part in the annual academical discussions on the House of Lords raised by Mr. Labouchere. Mr. Curzon though he always opposed what he called the "confiscatory proposals" of Mr. Labouchere, has himself always advocates some reform. He is in favour of reducing the number of hereditary peerages and creating life peerages for colonists and others. He thinks or rather thought that this change might be effected by the present Government. "I confess I cannot look to the future of the House of Lords as it at present stands," I heard him say, "without apprehension; matters are very quiet now"—this was in the summer of 1889—"under the best possible of Governments we are having a quiet time. But it is possible that in the future a thoroughly bad Government may be seated on that bench. It is possible," he added with a wave of the hand, "that the honorable member for Northampton may himself be sitting there." Mr. Bradlaugh, who seemed to be enjoying the young aristocrat's frankness, called out "which?" Mr. Curzon equal to the occasion replied "Both;" and Mr. Bradlaugh looked supremely happy. No one who was then present thought that within two years and a half Mr. Curzon would be Under-Secretary of State for India, and Mr. Bradlaugh would be in his grave. In this week's *Truth* Mr. Labouchere who probably remembers Mr. Curzon's badinage, loftily remarks of the young minister that he is about one-tenth as clever as he thinks himself, and advises him to "carefully eschew his present mode of speaking, and to realise that he is not a divinity addressing blackbeetles when he has to expound the Indian policy of the Government." It would be interesting to know the feelings of Sir Stuart Bayley, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Charles Bernard, late Chief Commissioner of Burma; Sir Juland Danvers, K.C.S.I.; Sir Arthur Macpherson, K.C.I.E,; and the rest when they read in their papers yesterday morning that Mr. Curzon was on the previous day "introduced to the chief clerks of each of the departments." Fancy, calling these dignified and distinguished officials "chief clerks"!

We are told that Mr. Maclean, whose name was so freely mentioned in connection with the recent vacancy, is "greatly annoyed" that his claims have been overlooked. The writer who makes this possibly imaginative but not inherently improbable statement adds:—"He," that is Mr. Maclean, "has always shown a good deal of independence, and will probably be quite ready to join Lord Randolph Churchill in any policy of attack on the Government which he may be disposed to adopt on his return from his hair-breadth scapes in Africa." Misery, we know, acquaints a man with strange bedfellows, but considering their former relations the companionship of Mr. Maclean and Lord Randolph would be more curious than Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's affection for "the gentlemen of England."

The opening meeting of the Society of Arts on Wednesday night attracted a brilliant and crowded audience. The Attorney-General, whose interest in science is equal to his devotion to athletics, delivered the presidential address. He spoke for an hour and was listened to with great attention throughout. His remarks had special reference to the forthcoming Chicago Exhibition and to the important part to be played by the Society of Arts in connection with that affair. The appointment by her Majesty of the President, Vice-President, and Council of the Society as a Royal Commission to arrange for the proper representation of the United Kingdom is accepted as a high compliment to the institution in the Adelphi, and as a gracious tribute to the usefulness of its work. Sir Richard Webster made an earnest and eloquent appeal to all present and to the members of the Society in all parts of the world to render their assistance in making the British Section a success. Amidst loud applause he said he hoped and had every reason to believe that our great Indian Empire would be fully represented, and though his information did not enable him to speak positively as to the action of the colonies, the Commissioners hoped soon to be able to announce that the court of the mother-country would be in close proximity to the courts containing the productions of Canada, Australasia, and British Africa, and that the colonies would make at least as good an appearance as at the South Kensington Exhibition of 1886—the Colinderies. It is appropriate that the organization of the British section should have been entrusted by the Government to a body, the founders of which or rather those who controlled its operations during the earliest periods of its existence were, according to Sir Richard Webster the inventors of industrial exhibitions. At any rate there appears to be no doubt that the 1851 exhibition originated with the members of the Society of Arts, whose President at that time was the late Prince Consort. Later the action of the Society also rendered possible the realisation of the proposal to hold another exhibition in 1862. With the subsequent smaller exhibitions held in England it has had an equally close connection. The Attorney General with the cordial approval of the meeting suggested that the present Council were perfectly qualified to perform the duties imposed upon them as Royal Commissioners. There is, as he truly said, no higher authority on this subject than Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen. Sir Edmond Birkbeck was Chairman of the Fisheries and Sir F. Bramwell of the Inventions. The Duke of Abercorn, brother of the Marchioness of Lansdowne, was Vice-Chairman of both the "Healtheries" and the "Inventories." Another gentleman whom Sir Richard did not specially mention has taken an active share not only in our own but foreign exhibitions. I allude to Sir George Birdwood, who has long been one of the pillars of the Society of Arts.

The proposal to form a Tropical Section at future Congresses of Hygiene has met with general approval in this country, and also I believe in India; but there is one gentleman who is not in favour of the idea. I refer to Dr. F. I. Mouat, President of the Royal Statistical Society. He seems to think that a Tropical Section would be a happy hunting ground for "philanthropic faddists"; but is there any reason why that class of persons should invade one section more than another? My impression is that while during the London Congress in August last the "faddists" performed their war dance in one of the general sections they were owing to what some would call Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's firmness and others his intolerance obliged to sit as mute as ordinary people. Dr. Mouat was a member of the Congress and though he had no official connection with the Indian Section—though an inadvertence, he was not, I believe, invited to join the Committee—he could have raised his voice against the resolution adopted on the 14th of August if he did not like it. Dr. Mouat seems to have been in a critical mood on Tuesday night. He denied that the substantial contributions received from the Princes and others in India justified the statement that India took any real interest in the Congress. I suppose he would say that the appointment of delegates by all the Governments of India, the Chambers of Commerce, the Universities, the leading municipalities and societies like the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was also a proof that India took no real interest in the Congress. He suggests—and the suggestion is not unworthy of consideration—that congresses of moderate dimensions without what he calls the "dilletanti element" should assemble in the great presidency towns. It might there, he suggests, be possible to overcome some of the difficulties in the way of sanitary reform which arise from native customs and ceremonial observances. What does Dr. Mouat mean by the "dilletanti element"? Surely he is not one of those who think that laymen have no right to take part in discussions about hygiene. I wonder what he would say if he knew that a former Bombay solicitor is editing the *Sanitary Record*, a publication of which he has lately become the proprietor by purchase from Allen and Co.'s business. In this connection I may mention that your former Surgeon-General, Sir William Moore, has consented to read on the 16th proximo a timely paper on "Famine, its results and relief," before the members of the Epidemiological Society.

MRS. GRIMWOOD'S BOOK.

Our London correspondent writes:—Mrs. Grimwood's book "My three years in Manipur and escape from the recent Mutiny" has been well received by the critics, and its publication is distinctly one of the events of the week. It consists of 316 pages and is fairly well illustrated. A portrait of the authoress, wearing her decoration, forms the frontispiece, and Mr. Grimwood's portrait, with the Red Cross, is also included in the volume. The other illustrations are as follows:—Bear from Naga Hills, dragon in front of the palace, view of the Residency at Manipur, tribesmen of Manipur, the gardens of the Residency at Manipur, natives of the Manipur Hills, and a sketch map of Manipur. There is no dedication. The *Times*' reviewer says that Mrs. Grimwood occasionally strikes a note which jars upon the taste. Perhaps he does not altogether approve of the "amusing incident" about the boiling unmentionables. "The Nagas," she writes, never burden themselves with too many clothes, and these in particular (occupants of villages, near her house) wore little beside a necklace or two. I mentioned this fact to a spinster lady-friend of mine on one occasion, and she was so horrified that she sent me shortly afterwards nine pairs of bathing drawers to be given them. They were very beautiful garments; some had red and white stripes, and some blue, and they were all very clean. I presented them gravely one morning to my nine malis, and a few days afterwards I went into the garden in the evening and found two of the men at work. One had made a hole in his bathing aparatus and had put his head through it, while his arms went into the places for the legs, and he was wearing it with great pride as a jacket; and the other had arranged his with an eye for the artistic on his head as a turban. After this I gave up trying to inculcate decency into the mind of the untutored savage." She tells us that the Senapati whose praises she lauds was supposed to be "the nappy owner of nine wives, and the others had almost as many." Here is another story which possibly shocked the sense of propriety obtaining in Printing House Square. She is referring to a visit to some curious places, where an English lady had not been seen before. "My clothes," she says," caused much curiosity. It was the terror then of large dress-improvers, and they had seen me walking out, at one village we stopped at, in a fashionably made costume, with at least three steels in it. The next day I went out on my pony in a riding habit, followed by the usual crowds. We stopped for a few minutes and I saw our interpreter in fits of laughter over something. I asked my husband what the man was laughing at, and after a little persuasion the interpreter told us that the villagers wished to know what I had done with my tail! At first I had no idea what they meant, but after a little while they explained and I discovered that they imagined the fulness at the back of my dress had concealed a tail." When Mrs. Grimwood returned home the "dress improver" was exhibited to the wonder-struck natives. She elsewhere tells us that "You may swear at a native and abuse all his relations as their custom is in his own language and you will not impress him in any way, but use good swordfish English and he will treat you as a person worthy of respect." Her vivid account of the events that led up to the massacre of Mr. Quinton and his companions will, no doubt, be read with as much interest in India as it has been here. Incidentally she writes:—"It has been hinted of late by some that the friendship which we had both entertained for the Juboraj (Senapatti) was *infra dig.*, and contrary to the usual mode of procedure adopted by Anglo-Indian officials in their intercourse with the rulers of Native States." She points out that when they first went to Manipur her husband was told that he must endeavour to establish friendly feeling between the Princes and himself. She does "not think" there was ever any loss of dignity or unbecoming familiarity in Mr. Grimwood's friendship for the Senapatti. She refers to the dislike her husband felt at the task imposed upon him by the Chief Commissioner. "I summoned up courage," she writes, "to ask whether some other officer might not make the arrest, as it had to be made; but was told that the Jubraj (Senapatti) would probably feel it less if my husband did it as they were good friends." The *Pall Mall*, which is nothing if not sensational, prefaces its quotations from "My three years in Manipur" by saying:—"The fact that the India Office has been considerably exercised about the book and asked for proofs, which we are glad to hear were very properly refused, would seem to show that they were afraid of the disclosure of some ugly particulars." I have reason to believe that there is no foundation whatever for the above statement. It has been more than once asserted and denied that Mrs. Grimwood is about to re-enter the marriage state. The rumour is repeated this morning by a well-informed correspondent, who says that the news of her engagement comes to him from a personal friend of one of the parties concerned. He adds:—"As it was only on the 24th of March last that she quitted Manipur this report must at least be premature." So one would imagine. People are asking what has become of the fund somewhat impulsively started on behalf of Mrs. Grimwood.

THE BOMBAY SLAVE MARKET.

In connection with the Social Purity Crusade, a public meeting is announced to be held in the Baptish Church, Bellasis Road, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the best means of stopping the "Bombay White Slave Market," and removing from Bombay the gang of Continental men, known as the Jewish Club. The Rev. T. H. Greig, Church of Scotland, has been asked to preside, and the following gentlemen are expected to take part in the meeting:—Rev. H. E. Barrell, Rev. W. W. Bruer, Rev. J. Scott, Rev. J. Baume, Rev. R. H. Madden, Rev. A. W. Prauch, Rev. G. W. Park, Rev. T. T. Wright, Mr. O. W. Williamson, and others.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions—Captain Wynne, Royal Irish Regiment; Lieutenants Onslow, Bedfordshire, and Sellar, King's Own Scottish Borderers; Second Lieutenants Gaisford, Seaforth Highlanders; Hicks, Hampshire, and Quartermaster Johnson, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

To 2nd Battalions.—Major Schlater, Liverpool Regiment, and Captains Cox, Lincolnshire; Feilden, Seaforth Highlanders, and Buck, Durham Light Infantry.

Captain Pickard-Cambridge, 1st Bedfordshire, has been detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot.

Lieutenants Norris, 2nd South Wales Borderers Cockburn, 2nd Dragoon Guards; and Captain Templer, 1st Leinster Regiment; remain at home, on extended leave until 30th December, 22nd, January and 6th February, respectively.

Second-Lieutenants J. L. Mayer and R. F. Knox, Royal Engineers, will, on arrival in India, join the Military Works Department at Poona and Ootacamund, respectively.

The following officers have been granted leave to England:

Lieutenants Rice, 1st Suffolk, six months on medical certificate.

Lieutenant A. Roberts, 24th P. I., 12 months on medical certificate.

Second-Lieutenant Brownlow, Leinster Regiment is appointed to the 21st P. I. as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

The following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Captain W. L. Rocke, Wiltshire Regiment; Lieutenants E. H. F. Brown and C. L. Gregory, Royal Irish Fusiliers. To 2nd Battalion.—Major A. deB. V. Paget, Durham Light Infantry; Lieutenants H. A. Harington, Manchester Regiment; L. J. Wood, Border Regiment; and A. H. Magee, Scottish Borderers.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Bally has been selected for the command of a division of Garrison Artillery at Gibraltar, and will be succeeded in the command of No. 2 Batt, 1st Depot Div Field Artillery at Woolwich, by Major L. A. McClintock, who has been ordered home rom India.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Browell, half-pay R.A., has been selected for the command of a Division of Royal Artillery in India, on reappointment to the full-pay establishment.

Surgeon-Major Mapleton, in medical charge at Hounslow, has been ordered to embark at Portsmouth on the 24th inst., in the Malabar, on appointment to the Medical Staff in India.

Orders have been given for the five batteries of Artillery returning from India this month to be stationed as follows:—The P Baty. Royal Horse at Dorchester; the 79th Field Baty. at Colchester, the 38th at Shorncliffe, the 61st at Christchurch and the 78th at Athlone.

The Malabar arrived at Portsmouth on the 14th inst. having made a rapid passage from Bombay. She brought home thirty-eight officers and 1,175 men. belonging to the various corps, thirty-four women, and sixty-five children. Private Mealey, Lancashire Regt., died on the passage. She sails again on the 26th ult. for Bombay, taking out the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and drafts for line battalions in India. The Highland battalion is to be quartered at Dagshai.

Sailing somewhere now in the wide waters of the Pacific is a Japanese vessel of war whose movements are watched with curiosity at home, and are likely to awaken much interest in the South Sea Islands. She is known as the Hiyei Kan, and her mission is one of exploration in this part of the world. She will afterwards visit Melbourne and Sydney, survey the northern coast of New Guinea, and then sail homeward by way of the Philippine Isles. Among the declared objects of the expedition are those of giving practical training to the cadets aboard and ascertaining if there are any means of establishing a Japanese colony among the Pacific Isles. A number of Japanese young men versed in literature, science, and commercial pursuits are stated to have obtained permission to sail in the ship. One is Mr. Miyake Yujiro, author

ons, no failure would have happened on Saturday. Anyone who saw the fifteen sailors holding down the "Wanderer" on the 13th ult. will understand that more than that number would have been required to push her up on Saturday, and that on that date though two-thirds, the required quantity of gas, was in the balloon, she could not support her own weight. From the commencement of my operations in India, I defy any one to prove me guilty of any misstatement or exaggeration connected with them. Kindly return my best thanks to the public of Bombay for their generous concession on Saturday. If the "Wanderer" had only lifted me 250 feet high I would have dropped with my new parachute safely to the earth and I do not think any other description of the parachute would be equal to the occasion. One word more; if the Bombay Gas Company can fill either of my balloons as they did on the 13th ult., I will ascend as high as she will take me before I drop down into space, and feel confident I can regain the earth in safety.

(Sd). EDWARD D. MANSFIELD.
Sub-Lieut. R. N. R.,
Æronaut and Parachutist

¶ The Gas Company say Mr. Mansfield began to fill up at 7-30 a. m. and the pressure was stopped at 1-30 p.m., on receiving an intimation from Mr. Mansfield that the balloon was sufficiently filled. There was an ample supply of gas, we are told, but rapid condensation set in with the fall of temperature. There was a good deal of talk on Saturday about the bad quality of the gas supplied. The Gas Company maintain that *inferior* gas is really the best for balloon purposes; while Mr. Mansfield admits that supplied on his first ascent was good enough for the purpose. On the other hand, he says in his letter, that on Saturday was of inferior quality, regarding lifting power, but that, according to the Gas Company's view, is accounted for by this sudden fall in temperature, causing the gas to condense—to become damp, vapoury, and heavy, and thus lose its lifting power. There is still another, and very important standpoint from which to look at the matter. Had the Gas Company made inferior gas specially for Mr. Mansfield the gas in the mains would have been of so bad illuminating power for the next two or three days, that the public would have had some reason to complain.

When at Parel yesterday morning packing up the balloon, Lieutenant Mansfield and Mr. Piper met Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, who expressed regret at the Lieutenant's inability to make the descent on Saturday. Later in the day a letter arrived that his Excellency the Governor would not be able to be present on the ground were the next attempt fixed for Saturday, but he would were the parachute descent fixed for Thursday afternoon. The balloon and parachute are now lying in Government House, Parel, pending the making of arrangements for another attempt being made, which it is to be hoped, for the satisfaction of all parties concerned, will prove successful.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The last game but one in this tournament took place on Saturday evening, the teams playing were the Yorkshire and Worcester. The result was somewhat of a surprise. Worcester who has played four matches this week winning by the broad margin of 3 goals to love. There is no doubt that their superior weight and training told greatly in their favour, and to that is to be attributed the defeat of the local team. Worcester won the toss and played the same team which did so well on Friday night. York played Stevenson instead of Lodge. The local team started the game and quickly retired before the advancing foe to defend their stronghold. The danger was, however, but momentary, for the Yorkshire left carried the ball out of danger. The game was of a somewhat fast character mostly in favour of the Worcester whose right wing rivalled the Yorks right wing in the brilliancy of his play. Nothing quite so brilliant as Ibbetson's running has been seen on the Cooperage during the tournament, time after time he rushed the ball up the wing and passed to the centre only to see the ball collared by the Worcester backs and sent spinning down the field. Thirty minutes from the start of play the Worcester from a free kick in front of goal succeeded in rushing the ball through, thus scoring a goal. Again before the call of half-time the Worcesters were fortunate in getting the ball beneath the cross-bar. After the interval the Worcester again scored, Callaghan kicking from the corner and Ashfield putting the ball through with a smart kick. From that time to the finish Worcester had the victory in their hands, York seeming much used up, only one or two of their men appear to fighting it out with hope. At twenty minutes to six the game terminated in a victory for the Worcester by 3 goals to love. This afternoon the Worcester meet the Lancashire team who defeated the Rovers on Thursday, and it is expected to be as close a game as those played by the Worcester with the other Lancashire men. This is the final tie, and the winners will hold the Challenge Cup presented by the Rovers' Football Club.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY AT THE GAIETY.

The past week has been the best Mr. Stanley has yet had at the Gaiety. The performances have been superior to anything given at the beginning of the season, the music being better rendered, and the scenery, stage effects, and dressing being unusually good. "Paul Jones," which held the boards for three nights, we have already spoken in praise of, and as this week it is to be put on again for one night, in response to the request of a large number of people in Bombay, who have not yet seen the production, or would like to see it again, any further reference might be of interest. Musically it stands first among the many pieces Mr. Stanley has yet submitted from his extensive *repertoire*, including even the performance of Stephenson and Collier's beautiful three-act opera "Dorothy" on Saturday night, excellent as it was, though to the latter the palm must be awarded for elaborateness of mounting and grandeur of the dresses. "Paul Jones" served to introduce to Bombay a young contralto, namely, Miss Milly Brooke who proved a success, and also give Miss Cissie Denver, who, as soprano vocalist, a refined and graceful actress, surpasses any *prima donna* Mr. Stanley ever had the good fortune to secure, an opportunity of shining beyond her impersonation of the *role* in which she made her *debut*. Her delightful rendering of the romance "Before the Altar," was one of the sweetest and most expressively rendered numbers we have heard on the stage by a member of a professional company, and will always be remembered as one of her master-pieces. Scenery and dresses were alike good. The only thing which marred the production as a whole, was a mistake which one of the most prominent actors fell into. In the notice which appeared on Tuesday it was mentioned that Mr. W. Driscoll was inclined to play the clown in the *role* of Bouillabaise. It was to be expected that with repetition he would improve. The last performance was worse than the first. In useless and senseless gagging he forgot his lines, mixed them up, and instead of amusing, wearied his audience. It is a pity so clever a young comedian should have allowed himself to be carried away by a desire to burlesque apart that he could render sufficiently amusing without overstepping the bounds of comedy. It is to be hoped that next time he essays the part, he will leave "gag" alone, and keep before him the fact that "Paul Jones" is not a pantomime. On the other hand while Bouillabaise was the worst performance Mr. Driscoll was given he was seen at his best on Saturday as Lurcher in "Dorothy." It was a part that suited him, and while he did not shine in the vocal numbers (Mr. Driscoll does not profess to be a singer) his acting was almost inimitable. His Lurcher was an exquisitaingly droll piece of character acting. It suited his style well and he made his audience laugh without allowing his tendency to burlesque too much to run away with him. His action and gestures in the dance, with Priscilla were particularly comical, and he and the lady were called upon for a repetition. "Dorothy" was really a splendid production and well worthy of Mr. Stanley and his company. Miss Cissie Denver enacted the title-role with that simplicity, grace, and refinement which characterise all she does, and her singing was sweet and expressive. Miss Fanny Stanley looked pretty and played well as Lydia Hawthorne, Miss Dolly Childs did well as Phillis; and Miss Milly Brooke, though she had not any opportunity of shining as a vocalist made an amusing Priscilla otherwise Mrs. Privett. Mr. E. Phillips who made his first appearance as a soloist on Thursday in "The Mikado" was entrusted with Sir Geoffrey Wilder. His voice is rather thin and reedy, and his singing was not what could be termed effective, but his style showed that he would make a competent light comedy actor. Mr. Liddiard was Harry Sherwood, a character in which he had little to do as a soloist, but to him was allotted that beautiful song in the second act "down on the score for Wilder," namely "Queen of My Heart" and ample justice he did to it, singing the song with such expression as only a cultured singer like he can. Mr. Boyd played with quiet humour as Squire Bantam; and Mr. Packard sang and acted well as Tom Strutt. The concerted pieces all went well under the baton of the new conductor Mr. Zeplin, the finales being even brilliantly rendered. One item which deserves special notice was the dance by a trio of young ladies introduced into the "Round Coppice" scene. It was most gracefully performed, and the pretty blending of colours of the dresses lent additional charm to the dance. The piece was admirably staged, the Hall scene being particularly well put on; and the dresses were both costly and handsome. "Dorothy" will be repeated to-night and to-morrow night; and should draw as large audiences as it did on Saturday, for it is a production which both as a stage spectacle, and as a musical treat should not be missed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, Nov. 30.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Pottinger and the members of his personal staff, left Jacobabad early on Tuesday morning for Quetta. On reaching Hurnai railway station at half-past eleven on Wednesday morning he was met by Colonel Nicholson, A.-D.-C. to the Queen, and a guard-of-honour of the 30th Regiment (3rd Belooch Battalion), under the command of Major Simpson. From here the journey up the pass is most interesting, the line winding up through gorges and along the side of precipitous barren cliffs, going through the Chapar Rift. His Excellency sat on a chair in front of the engine, from which he was able to judge clearly the vast difficulties encountered and the skill required in engineering a line through these regions. Owing to one of the engines breaking down Quetta was not reached until 3-30 p.m. about an hour late. On drawing up at the platform his Excellency was received by Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor-General, Mr. Barnes, Revenue Commissioner, Colonel Brooke-Mears, representing Major-General Sir George White, who was temporarily indisposed, Major Gainsford, Political Agent, Quetta-Peshin, and several other officers and gentlemen, who were introduced to his Excellency by Sir Robert Sandeman. A guard-of-honour of 100 rank and file with the regimental color and band was furnished by the Royal Fusiliers. After inspecting the guard-of-honour his Excellency drove off with Sir Robert Sandeman, whose guest he is during his stay in Quetta, to the Residency.

H. E. Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, with his personal staff, Major-General Galbraith and Major-General Sir James Brown, had arrived at Quetta about an hour and a half earlier, and at sunrise on Wednesday two salutes of seventeen guns each announced the arrival of their Excellencies.

Nov. 25— Starting at 10-30 a.m., H. E. the Governor with H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and their respective staffs went by train to Baleli; here horses were provided, and the party rode off along the base of the hills to the East, inspecting first the Bastion Fort, situated on a gorge among the hills, next crossing over the valley to the Regi and Ghazabund line of defences, after which they lunched and got back to Baleli, after a ride of 25 to 30 miles about 5 o'clock, Quetta being reached shortly after 6.

In the evening his Excellency dined at the Residency, and attended Lady White's at home afterwards.

Nov. 26.—At 7-45 this morning Lord Harris, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, Lady Roberts, and Miss Roberts, Colonel Lord Dundonald who is at present visiting Quetta, Sir Donald McNabb, and several other officers started by a special train to visit the Khojak tunnel. On the way there the first halt was made at Karur Kirez, where the 40th Regiment Bengal Infantry (Pathans) were drawn up for inspection. His Excellency accompanied the Commander-in-Chief in his inspection of the regiment, which has been sent up here to recruit from the neighbouring hill tribes of Pathans. Although but few of the men had more than four or five months' service they looked a very well set up body of men and would doubtless stand this rigorous climate infinitely better than sepoys drawn from the south of India.

The next halt was made at Sheibabag, the entrance to the Khojak tunnel, where the head-quarter of the 4th Bombay Rifles, under Colonel Grant, are stationed. In this corps also they are drawing recruits largely from the surrounding tribes. After H. E. the Commander-in-Chief had inspected the men the party returned to the train and started through the first and main portion of the tunnel. This bit occupied nine minutes before we emerged into daylight, after which there were two smaller tunnels, the whole extent from the entrance of the first to the end of the third being about two miles. The situation of this tunnel is 6,40 feet above sea level, and almost 1,000 feet above Quetta, and although the line zigzags about through the hills for a long time before its highest level is reached, the gradient is for some miles 1in 40, and even with two engines and a not very heavy train, it is rather a slow process getting up. After piercing this chain of hills, a vast plain is seen stretching far away into Afghanistan, with the small station of Chaman lying at the foot of the range. The descent into Chaman, which is much the same as the ascent to Quetta, occupied a very short time, and on arrival there horses were in readiness and the whole party rode out to visit the Sind Horse, and transport lines, and the quarters of the two companies of the 4th Rifles at present stationed here. After this an adjournment was made to the station for lunch, at the conclusion of which H. E. the Governor proposed the heath of Mr. Rose, and the others associated with him in the successful accomplishment of this great engineering work which, he was convinced, would be of infinite benefit to the country through which it passed. The train started back for Quetta at 3 p. m., reaching that station at eight. At night, there was a dinner party at the Residency, to which several of the residents were invited to have the honour of meeting his Excellency.

Nov. 27.—This morning H. E. the Governor rode out to witness a parade of the garrison by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief at 11-30. His Excellency accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in his inspection of the troops; which are at present the 7th Bombay Lancers, the Royal Fusiliers, the Durham Light Infantry, one Mountain Battery and two Garrison Batteries R. A., the 2nd and 12th Bombay Native Infantry. The Brigade, with Major-General Sir George White in command, then marched past in column. Our old Poona friends, the Royal Fusiliers, although they have a lot of men in hospital with ague, turned out fairly strong, looked extremely fit and well, both officers and men, and marched past like a wall. The Infantry then marched past in quarter-column, then in massed columns, and lastly advanced in review order after which the Cavalry went past first at the trot and then at a gallop. There were a large number of spectators present to witness the review of what is unquestionably, a very smart brigade. The parade being over H. E. the Governor accompanied the Commander-in-Chief round his inspection of the barracks, of the Royal Fusiliers, Durham Light Infantry, and Royal Artillery. The station hospital which is now completed was then visited. This building which affords accommodation for 218 patients not including that for women and children, is built in eight separate one-storied blocks. Their Excellencies were received here by Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Evatt, and the officers of the medical staff, and conducted through the several wards and offices. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief before leaving expressed his entire satisfaction with every thing that he had seen. This concluded the inspection for the day.

After dining at the Residency his Excellency, accompanied by his host and Lady Sandeman, drove to the Durham Light Infantry ball at the Town Hall. On entering the club grounds, a guard-of-honour of that regiment received him in the usual way, and the entrance to the ball-room, which was beautifully decorated with drapery and different regimental trophies, was announced by the band playing the National Anthem. His Excellency took part in the State Lancers, which was then formed, dancing with Mrs. Peyton. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Lady White, Sir Robert Sandeman, Lady Roberts, Colonel Peyton and Lady Sandeman, taking part in the same set. Their Excellencies stayed at the ball until after supper, and dancing was kept up with great vigour until 4 o'clock in the morning.

Nov. 28.—This morning his Excellency and staff, accompanied by Colonel Lord Dundonald, Sir Donald McNabb, Major Gainsford, and a few others started at 10 o'clock by train, to visit the Upper Bolan, certainly one of the places near here most worthy of a visit. For the first eighteen or nineteen miles the line traverses a dreary expanse of sandy plain, dotted with camel thorn and scanty grass, with a few isolated patches of cultivation here and there close to the railway track At a varying distance of three to six miles on either side, rise up the bare precipitous hills bounding the valley on east and west, About four miles from Darwaza, the head of the pass, these hills close in on either side, and passing through this gap, we enter another and smaller plain called the Dusht, if possible more dreary and stony than the one we have left. Here and there are seen the bleached skeletons of camels that have succumbed when passing this dreary waste. Some five or six times yearly in the winter months a blizzard blows over this plain from the deep valley to the west, and once caught in this there is little chance of escape. The native caravans know this well, and when coming up the pass always wait at Darwaza until the weather has set in fine, before attempting to cross this exposed part of the road. After passing the cleft in the chain of hills at Darwaza, the line runs down to the station of Kolepur, a few hundred yards below the head of the pass. From here, it is impossible for the train to go further, and the party were packed into three trollys, under the supervision of Messrs. Cruddas and Currie, Civil Engineers, for the further journey down the pass. It will be remembered this railway was started in 1885, when war with Russia was supposed to be imminent, and it was finally completed in 1888. During these years of construction no serious floods took place, and it was supposed that the bridges and embankments were sufficient to withstand the yearly floods. In August, 1889, however, after heavy rain in the hills, the floods came down, several of the embankments were undermined, and a good deal of damage done to the bridges, but it was not until the 11th August in the following year that it was known what the Bolan River was really capable of. On that date in a little over two hours 5 inches of rain fell, and the utter havoc it made of the entire line convinced the authorities how futile it would be to attempt to construct any line up this pass except on a much higher level. This new line has now been sanctioned, and the route, it will take can be seen all down the pass marked out in white. It will be on an average 20 to 25 ft. above the level of the old line, and will be built throughout so as to give a double line of rails; although to begin with it is only proposed to lay the single lines. With the permanent way all ready, it would be the work of a very short time laying the additional line. In the new railway, which has now been sanctioned, it will not be attempted as in the case of the Harnai to preserve a uniform gradient throughout. From Sibi to Hirokh it would probably average 1 in 40, but from here up to the head of the pass 1 in 25, compensating an enormously steep incline, for which with even a very light train additional engines would have to be employed.

On taking our seats in the trollies great care was taken to see that the brakes were in working order, and that the trolly in front had at least a hundred yards' start before we got under weigh. For the first mile or two the line was in fairly good repair. It is laid on the broad gauge, with steel trough sleepers, and on a moderate incline. The first place of interest was the Pumping Station. For this the water is brought from a spring 80 ft. higher up, and at a distance of three miles, by iron pipes, which act as a siphon and deliver an inexhaustible supply of water into a large tank. From here it is pumped up to Kolepur, when 35,000 gallons can be delivered in an hour, although distant three miles and at a higher level of 400 ft. On resuming our journey it was soon seen what utter havoc had been made of the line. Here the trolly would run over what had once been an embankment, now undermined and swept down the stream, with merely the skeleton rails, with their sleepers attached, bridging over a chasm of thirty feet. Here we would run over the remains of a bridge, girders all swept away, the rails connected only by their fish bolts stretching from the remains of one buttress to another. The only part of the line unharmed appeared to be the runaway sidings, stretching steeply up the hill-sides, sidings that on this railway have played an important part before now, when a fall of snow or a flight of locusts on the rails have rendered them so greasy that the train got out of hand going down these steep inclines. On reaching Dosan, one saw the gorge through which, with its larger catchment area, a still greater flood rolled down to join the one in the Bolan, and from here downwards the destruction was even greater, and as we dipped in and out of the bed of the river, remains of buttresses still showed where last year a bridge had stood, its *disjecta membra* in the shape of rails, sleepers, and girders being flung far up on the bank lower down the pass. Here we were shown the "Jubilee Rock," a huge fragment, weighing over 80 tons, that borne down by the torrent smashed completely one side of a bridge, and now lies half embedded in the bed of the river, within a few yards of the damage it had wrought. Eventually Hirokh was reached, and from here to the bottom of the pass the permanent way has so far been put in order as to allow of occasional light trains running up and down. Here several of the Maliks of neighbouring Belooch tribes, with their retainers, had assembled, and one or two of the more important were presented by Major Gainsford to his Excellency. Wiry hard looking men they were, many of them showing by the slashes on their faces their propensity for a little quiet fighting. Attempts have been made before now to enlist them into the regular regiments, but their slowness in learning drill, and their total inability to realise the benefits of discipline, have usually resulted in their being discharged after a month or two. After looking round the station at Hirokh, horses which had been sent down here were mounted, and the party started back by road to Kolepur. The road is now a capital one, and although here and there it suffered from the floods it is now in good repair, and occasionally one saw the remains of the old track up the pass, and at a small clearing on its route a diminutive hovel, labelled "Officers' Quarters" showed what luxurious travelling it was up this route a few years ago.

On reaching Kolepur the party had lunch at the station, after which, reentering the train, we returned to Quetta. In the evening his Excellency dined quietly at the Residency.

November 29 (Sunday).—His Excellency attended divine service this morning, and in the evening dined with Major-General Sir George and Lady White, meeting H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Roberts. After dinner Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts, with the members of the head-quarters and personal staff, left for the railway station, where they will sleep in their carriages previous to an early start in the morning. H. E. the Governor and staff will start at 8-25 Monday morning for Sukkur, Lieut.-Genl. Pottinger and Capt. Younghusband accompanying the party.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHANOWRIE, Dec. 5.

This annual meeting terminated this evening, when the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, in presence of a large number of officers and ladies. The prize-winners were drawn up, in three sides of a square facing the Commander-in-Chief's Camp. Shortly after his Excellency's arrival, he at once advanced to the centre of the square, accompanied by Major-General R. B. H. Blundell, (commanding the Division), Major Rossetter, (A. A. G. for Musketry and Hony. Secretary to the Meeting) and other officers. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief addressed the men to the following effect:—

General Blundell, Ladies, and Gentlemen, and Soldiers:—When I suggested last year that the next meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association should be held at the "Sisters," I confess, I did not feel quite certain that we should be able to manage it. But it has been, and we have just concluded a very successful meeting. Successful I mean as regards the shooting, but we have had many disappointments to contend against, and financially things have not gone so well. The Bombay Army Cup of Rs. 2,000 for British troops and the same for Native troops only brought one British and one Native teams from other presidencies. The Bedfordshire from Secunderabad and the 26th Punjab Infantry and the Bhopal Battalion. This is a very unfortunate and most unlooked for circumstance, and it seems to find any explanation for it. In the same way the handsome prize so generously presented by H. E. Lord Harris, only brought out, two British teams, viz., the R. H. A. from Kirkee and the Bombay Light Horse, both of course Bombay Presidency teams. We should have had more teams out of the Presidency doubtless, but that the field artillery have all left Kirkee and the 7th Hussars have only just replaced the 18th Hussars at Mhow. Perhaps, the Cavalry Camp at Aligarh may have something to say to the British cavalry regiments in Bengal not sending teams. The Native troops are well represented in this competition and the Madras Cavalry produced two teams. These, eight men, however, constituted the whole of the competitors from the Madras Army at the meeting. Financially, as I said, we have not done well. We reduced the entrance fees in the hope of attracting more competitors, but it has only had the effect of reducing our income. But I will not weary you with details on this subject. As regards the shooting there has been nothing to complain of. Everything has been conducted with the most perfect regularity. An unfortunate circumstance occurred with regard to the team of the 26th Punjab Infanty, which has been shooting so well and which would have taken the third prize in the Bombay Army Cup, but had to be disqualified owing to one of the teams having improved the sighting of his rifle. I did not intend to allude to this, but as it has got into the newspapers, I must explain that what the man did was to file the lower edge of the bar of the back sight so as to practically convert his Martini-Henry into a Match Rifle, and this of course disqualified him. This is all the more to be regretted, because the team is an excellent one in every respect, and has come all the way from Peshawur to compete, the only Bengal team which has attended the Meeting. And it is especially distressing to me because the 26th Punjab Infantry are old friends of mine, having served four years with me at Meerut. With this exception everything has gone most smoothly, and all the marking arrangements have been highly satisfactory, and the marking remarkably accurate and the markers deserve great credit. The markers in the butt on whom falls so large a share of the hard work of the meeting have been much relieved by the new system invented by Major Rossetter. This has not only lightened the work in the butts, but it has enabled us to reduce the number of men employed by one-fourth. The register-keepers on the ranges have had hard work and have acquainted themselves right well. Next year we will take care to have shelters for them, as the sun has been at times very trying. Generally speaking the shooting has compared favourably with last year, while the range and everything connected with it has been immeasurably superior in every way. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief then thanked Major Duperier for erecting the butts, and afterwards he read out the names of the prize-winners, which already has been published in your journal.

The following are the results of the Champions' Contest, 3rd stage, which was concluded to-day:—

The Champions' Contest 3rd Stage.	700 yds.	800 yds.	900 yds.	Total.
Pte A Yemen, Lanc. Fus.	29	34	27	90
Sergt E Campbell, Lanc Fus	31	26	31	88
" G Lamb, RI Dub Fus.....	34	26	27	87
" G Hill, G I P R	27	27	31	85
Loe-Corpl J Lambert, Worc Regt.	30	25	30	85
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P R Vols.	32	24	29	85

The Champions' Contest 3rd Stage.	600 yds.	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Pte Goolam Mohideen, 9th Bo I.	30	34	30	94
Jem Ganpat Radam, 23rd Bo I.	31	29	32	92
Loe-Nk Pedro Antone, do do .	30	30	32	91
" Shabakhan, 22nd Bo I.	31	29	29	89
Hav Sk Kurreem, 9th Bo Inf	29	33	27	89
Nk Shaik Adam, 7th Bo Inf.....	26	31	31	88

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEW[illegible]

THE earth[illegible]red in Kobe on the 28th ult. proved much more serious than was imagined. Here, the damage was but slight, but to the westward of this, the earthquake proved to be the most destructive since that of 1854, when Tokyo was partly destroyed. The earthquake was strongest in the prefectures of Gifu and Aichi. Towns have been overthrown; tracks of country submerged; mountains are in eruption; railroad communication interrupted. Up to the latest dates the statistics showed 7,524 persons killed, and 9,458 wounded, whilst some 90,000 houses have been destroyed. The people, from the Emperor downwards, natives and foreigners, are doing their utmost by liberal contributions both of money and clothes to relieve the distress so far as may be possible.

THE gunboats Assaye and Plassy, which have been built for the Indian Government by Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co., are now at Sheerness, and will be commissioned on the 30th November. On their arrival in Indian waters one of them will be attached to the British fleet on the station, and the other will be placed in the Reserve. The new scheme, under which the Admiralty will man and work the Indian gunboats and defence vessels, is only a tentative arrangement to last for five years. The charge on the revenues of India will be considerable, and we gather that the officers of the Indian Marine, who are liable to be called on to serve on board these vessels under the orders of the Admiralty do not look forward to their respective change of masters with feelings of unmixed satisfaction.

THE undermentioned gentlemen were among those called to the Bar on Nov. 17:—Lincoln's Inn; Satis Chandra Mookerjee, of Queen's College, Oxford, and University of Calcutta; Bomanjee Cowasjee, of the University of Calcutta. Middle Temple; Bulaki Kama; Shunpei Uyemurg, LL.B., Imperial University, Tokio, Japan; Mahomed Solaiman.

MAJOR E. G. BARROW, Bengal Staff Corps, came to India by this mail with a view to raise and organise the Hongkong Regiment, of which he will be appointed commandant.

THE *Illustrated London News* gives the following list of Wills proven:—The Will of Mr. George Theophilus Robert Preston, J.P., £145,000; of Mr. William Fleeming Fryer, D.L., J.P., £57,000; of Mr. William Bracken, late of Torquay £49,000; of Mrs. Esther de Pass, late of Notting Dodge, Crystal Palace-park, Sydenham, £34,000; of Mrs. Caroline Churton, late of Morennedd, Rhyl Flintshire, £19,000; of Capt. Henry Ralph Berners, R.N., £18,000; of Mr. Thomas John Stafford Hotchkin, late of Manor House, Woodhall, Lincolnshire, £18,000; and of Miss Emma Charlotte Allen, late of Kent Villa, 83, Finchley-road, £10,000. The wills are also announced of the Hon. Payan Dawnay, £80,571; of Mrs. Mary Ann Spencer-Bell, of 1, Devonshire-place, W., and of Fawe Park, Keswick, £68,394; and of Mrs. Mary Downing Russell Elliott, of 5, Duke-street, Bath, £64,645.

A DIMINUTIVE woman, giving the name of B. B. Sucker Hide, aged twenty-two, widow, of no home, was charged at Greenwich police-court, on November 17, with begging from foot passengers in the Woolwich-road, Greenwich. Police-constable Bell, 134 R, said on Monday night the prisoner was begging with a letter, and begged of him among other people. He took her into custody. Police-sergeant Short, gaoler, said that the prisoner, he understood, was the daughter of a soldier, her mother being a Hindu. She was herself married at the age of thirteen to a soldier, who had died. It was stated that she had been charged before at Woolwich with begging. Prisoner, in reply to the charge, placed her hands together in praying attitude, and said, "Me no do it no more." Mr. Marsham: You said that last time. You must be remanded until Saturday.

THE *World* says:—The first edition of Mrs. Grimwood's book (fifteen hundred) was sold out before it appeared, as a very great and widely-spread interest is, of course, felt in the "three years of life in Manipur." The Queen, who has expressed the grertest admiration of Mrs. Grimwood's heroic conduct has a copy. Mrs. Grimwood, who is living with her sisters in London, is still far from strong, and continues to feel the lameness caused by the neglected sprain during her march from Manipur.

IN the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, on Nov. 16, before Mr. Justice Mathew and Mr. Justice Smith, Col. Mitchell appealed against a refusal of Baron Pollock to review the taxation of costs occasioned by that Court and the Court of Appeal discharging a rule for a mandamus which the applicant had applied for against the Secretary of State for War. Col. Mitchell appeared in person at the solicitors' table, in military uniform, with his sword by his side. In rising to address the Judges, he introduced himself with a military salute. He argued his case for more than an hour. In the end the court dismissed his appeal.

PRINCESS ELVIRA, of Bavaria, is about to be married, says a Vienna correspondent, to an Austrian nobleman, Count Wrbna and Freudenthal. In Vienna Count Wrbna is called Count Wurben. The Princess Elvira is twenty-three, tall and slender, with a snow-white complexion and long auburn hair. Her likeness to the Empress Elizabeth, says our correspondent, is unmistakable, though she lacks the nobly-resigned expression of her Imperial cousin. An elder sister, Isabella, is married to the brother of the Queen of Italy, Duke Thomas of Genoa. Count Wurben is a handsome man of twenty-seven. He is a widower, having been married to Countess Therese Chorinski, who died leaving a little girl behind her. The marriage to Princess Elvira is to take place shortly.

POLITICIANS in Madrid were much surprised on the morning of the 6th ultimo, says a correspondent there, at seeing in the *Gazette* the resignation of Admiral Beranger, the Minister of Marine, and the handing of his department to the Premier, Senor Canovas, himself. Few people are enough in the secret to know that the old Admiral has been so exasperated by the systematic attacks of the Madrid Press that he lately made up his mind to challenge Senor Figueroa, the editor of the *Resumen* and the author of the latest attack. The duel was fought with pistols on the outskirts of Madrid, despite the heavy rain. At the first shot Senor Figueroa's pistol did not go off. The Admiral insisted upon beginning again, and two more shots were exchanged without result. The seconds interposed and pronounced the affair concluded. The naval officers have taken up so warmly the cause of Admiral Beranger, that they are preparing demonstrations of sympathy in Madrid and at the naval arsenals of Cadiz, Ferrol, and Carthage.

JOINT stock trading is now an enormous interest. A very few years ago the total capital of those joint stock companies in the United Kingdom summarised in the annual return, was much less than the National Debt. In April 1891, according to the return now published as a Parliamentary Paper, the paid-up capital of registered companies was 891,504,102l., which is, therefore, considerably in excess of the whole National Debt. The return, be it noted, does not include the paid-up capital of railways in the United Kingdom, which would be about as much again. It is desirable, indeed, that the return in future should specify what it includes, and what it does not include, for it would be an easy matter to make a mistake of hundreds of millions, and such mistakes when used for enforcing arguments, in the House of Commons, for example, would be awkward. Taking the returns for what they are worth, it is curious to note that during the year 1890 the number of new companies registered in the United Kingdom with limited liability was 2,777, and of unlimited companies only seven, the mutual companies being five in number. Such figures are a testimony to the usefulness of the Limited Liability Acts, and it is plain that the great growth of the joint stock system has been limited companies. During the past three years the average nominal share capital of new companies registered has been about 275 millions yearly. Mr. Goschen's *ad valorem* stamp duty on capital registered seems to have reduced the nominal capital, however, from 535 millions in the year 1888 to 241 millions in 1889 while the total nominal share capital of new companies last year exceeded 238 millions.

IN the opinion of the Judge of the Alfreton County Court, it is not enough to let sleeping dogs lie. We must also resolve to have nothing to do with dogs that follow us home. George Peach, a miner of Selston, was "followed home" some time since by a dog which belonged to a Mr. Smith, of New Brinsley, and not being able to find his master, Peach took the animal in and fed and housed him for fifty-eight days. During this period it happened that the dog-tax fell due, and Peach, desiring, as some one observed, "to make a thorough job of it," paid the seven and sixpence, and got a receipt. Finally he succeeded in discovering the owner, and to him he forthwith sent in his little bill. "To board and lodging of your dog at fourpence a day, fifty-eight days 19s. 4d.; dog licence, 7s. 6d: Total 1l. 6s. 10d." Unfortunately, the Judge took a strictly legal view of the matter. In vain the plaintiff's solicitor urged that stray dogs are often sheltered in this way, and that it is customary for the expenses to be paid by the owner. "Can you (asked the Judge) show me any case or any legal text-book which says that if a dog follows me and I choose to keep it I can bring an action for the amount of its keep?" The solicitor confessed he could not; whereupon his honour gave judgment, and Mr. Peach instead of pocketing 1l. 6s. 10d., had to pay 10s., the defendant's costs.

VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

THE official correspondence on this subject has been sent to us for publication:—

No. 8214 of 1891, Revenue Department, Bombay Castle, 30th November, 1891.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith for the information of the Chamber and for communication to the mercantile community, copies of letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4593, dated the 6th instant, and its accompaniments on the subject of the system of the valuation of imports and exports in India:—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. S. HARVEY,
Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 4593.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
The Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Simla, the 6th November 1891.

Sir,—I am directed to enclose for information extract from a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 48 (Statistics, dated the 16th July 1891, together with extracts from the report of the Committee referred to by his Lordship.

2. I am to request that copies of these papers may be distributed to the mercantile community through the local Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association as well as through the authorities of the Customs Department.

3. I am also to request that the particular attention of all Customs officers may be called to the necessity of verifying the declarations of importers and exporters and of enforcing the law where declarations are found to be seriously inaccurate. They should be instructed that the Government of India, agreeing with Her Majesty's Secretary of State, attaches great importance to the maintenance of accuracy in the declarations which from the basis of the statistics of trade.—I have, &c.,

J. E. O'CONOR,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

From the enclosure we take the following extract subjoining the Committee's recommendations.

We now proceed to submit our recommendations as to the system which we would advocate for adoption by the Colonies.

IMPORTS.

I. Imports should be valued as they lie in the port of entry.—This method not only has the advantage of bringing the Colonial practice into conformity with that of Great Britain, India, and most foreign countries, but it is also the most correct. For the cost of a commodity to its consumer (represented in this case by the importing country) is, for the most part, ultimately measureable by the labour expended upon it before it reaches the consumer's hands, and there can be no justification for arbitrarily excluding from the calculation that part of the labour which has been expended on the sea transit.

II. The value at the port of entry will be made up of the following items:—

(a) Invoice value, less trade discounts where these are allowed;
(b) Freight;
(c) Insurance;
(d) Value of packages.

III.—The value should be obtained from a declaration of the consignee, which it should be obligatory on him to furnish in each instance.

It will be seen from Appendix E that in most foreign countries the values are calculated from average prices fixed officially once a year; and prior to 1871 the system of computed values was followed in the British Custom House. The relative accuracy of the two methods has been warmly debated, but we are of opinion that the principal we advocate is the better for two reasons. In the first place, if the declaration is correctly made in each instance, it is evident that the totals must be accurate; and in the second place, where there are fluctuations in prices, the official value is always behind the true value prices being under-estimated in a rising market and overestimated in a falling one. These opposing sources of error do not necessarily balance themselves in a given period of time, for the experience of the British Custom House, in the cases referred to below in section IV. where it is necessary to use computed values, has shown that very considerable errors may arise in this way.

Under this system the correctness of the returns will be dependent on

THE PERSIAN BANK MINING RIGHTS.

Sir Lepel Griffin, K. C. S. I., presided on the 19th ult. over the Second Ordinary General meeting of the shareholders in this corporation at Winchester House. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the chairman read a letter received from the director of mining operations in Persia, stating that all that was possible had been done in the interests of the corporation. Since April 24th last prospecting for petroleum, coal, copper, quicksilver, borax, asbestos, iron, and lead, had been carried on as actively as circumstances would allow. Owing to the heat during the summer months work was temporarily suspended. The petroleum borings at Daliki had reached a depth of 631ft., and an additional bore-hole would be put down. A petroleum expert had been deputed to examine carefully the prospects of petroleum boring on the Kishm Island in the Persian Gulf; but the board had not felt justified in sending boring machinery there until they received more precise information. The copper deposits of Khorasan appeared to be most extensive and valuable, and machinery and appliances on the smallest scale compatible with efficient testing were being prepared, and would be despatched with working miners in the course of a month. The board proposed in the first instance to test their own mines at Gurkhani, in the Shahrud district. Their engineer had lately been employed in searching for quicksilver in the district west of Zenjan. He had formed a very high opinion of the value of the district for mercury, but had to suspend operations pending the arrival of further mining appliances. Coal of good quality was being worked by them in the hills north of Teheran. An elaborate report on local measures believed to underlie the Teheran Valley had been received, but the depth of the strata was so great that they did not believe it would pay to work the coal. The Persian Government, after agreeing to concede the rights to work the red ochre and salt of Hormuz Island, had withdrawn under the plea that it already had been granted to other parties. Borax and asbestos had been found in considerable quantities in the Karman district. Great delays had occurred dealing with the borax, but a sample of five or six tons was now on the way to this country in order to test its value on the London market. In conclusion, the chairman remarked that whilst their operations must of necessity be slow, their prospects for the future were satisfactory. Baron George de Reuter seconded the motion. The report was unanimously agreed to. Mr. C. Higgins, Q. C., was elected a director of the company in the place of Mr Ezekiel, resigned.

THE NEW UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, M. P., to be Under-Secretary of State for India, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir John Gorst, Q. C., M. P.

Mr. G. N. Curzon is the eldest son of Lord Scarsdale, rector of Kedleston, Derby, and is in his thirty-third year. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. At Eton he was captain of the Oppidans, and was reputed to be the best speaker in the School Debating Society. At Oxford he took a first class in classical Moderations and a second class in Literæ Humaniores. He obtained the Lothian and the Arnold Prize Essays. He was also president of the Union Society. He was elected to a Fellowship of All Souls'. In 1885 Mr. Curzon was assistant private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury. In that year he contested South Derbyshire unsuccessfully, but at the election in 1886 was returned for his present constituency, the Southport Division of Lancashire. Mr. Curzon, who is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Derbyshire, is well known as a traveller in Western and Central Asia, his most recent journey being a second visit to Persia. He published in 1889 in a volume bearing the title. "Russia in Central Asia" his experiences of travel along the new Transcaspian Railway, and his views on the Anglo-Russian question in regard to that part of the world.

The Hon. G. Curzon attended at the India Office on Wednesday, and was introduced to the chief clerks of each of the departments. He has appointed as his private secretary Mr. Richmond Ritchie, who acted in the same capacity to Sir John Gorst when he was at the India Office.

The *Times* alluding to the appointment, says:—It will be generally agreed that no better choice could have been made for the vacant post. The circumstance that Mr. Curzon is personally acquainted with regions, the inhabitants of which have occasionally played a great part in the affairs of India in the past, and may again be destined to affect her history in the future, qualifies him in a special manner for the post to which he has been named, while his indefatigable industry is a guarantee that the business of his department will not suffer in his hands. Mr. Curzon's health, unfortunately, has not always hitherto made it prudent for him to undergo the rigours of an English spring. It is to be hoped that his acceptance of an office which involves constant attendance at Westminster throughout the session may be taken as a sign that he is now strong enough to live and to work in England in the worst months of the year. Mr. Curzon has earned his promotion. We trust that his present post may prove the first step in a prosperous official career.

THE UPPER KARUN REGION.

Mrs. Bishop (better known as Miss Isabella L. Bird) delivered an address in the Free Assembly Hall Edinburgh, on Nov. 12, at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, the subject being "The Upper Karun region and the Bakhtiari Lurs." General Sir R. Murdoch Smith presided. In the course of her address Mrs. Bishop said that when she was in Ispahan her proposal to make the journey she had undertaken was considered to be very dangerous. It was only through the kindness of the British Minister that she was enabled to proceed on her way. She never met with the slightest rudeness, far less insult, notwithstanding the great curiosity to see a European lady. The knowledge that she possessed a medicine chest and a few surgical appliances soon spread amongst the tribes, and crowds were brought daily to her tent to be cured. So friendly indeed were the people that she was constantly asked to spend the remainder of her days amongst them. Consumption seemed to be altogether unknown there. Dyspepsia, rheumatism, epilepsy, and a very few skin diseases seemed to be the chief ailments. Physically the people were a splendid race. During the whole time she was amongst them she never saw a dwarfish or idiotic person. As it was contrary to their custom to employ women to work who were not married, a man however poor, was usually the husband of three or four women. The wives did the larger and harder part of the work. On the whole, the people impressed her with being very poor. Their life was crushed out by the provincial authorities. The feuds amongst the tribes often involved great loss of life. On one occasion she saw a battle which lasted a whole day, but she only saw a few men fall. The lecturer gave an interesting account of the geographical features of the country, illustrated by a series of views shown by the limelight.

THE ILLNESS OF PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

Prince George of Wales is suffering from enteric fever, of what is described as "a mild character." Bulletins are being issued both night and morning.

The *Medical Press and Circular* says: His Royal Highness "had been noticed to be depressed and out of health for nearly a fortnight past, and last week the supervention of several well-marked attacks of shivering while staying at Sandringham led to the Prince's immediate return to town, where he was at once placed under the care of Drs. Broadbent and Lakin. These gentlemen found the Prince with a temperature of over 100deg., total loss of appetite, a furred tongue, and a tendency to diarrhœa, and he was somewhat prostrate as a consequence of the fatigue of the journey to town. He has since rallied, however, and the temperature does not show any disposition to further rise. Seeing that the Prince's medical advisers have arrived at a diagnosis of enteric fever, it is, of course, inadmissible to describe this as 'not of a serious character.' Typhoid fever is always grave, even in the mildest cases. The Prince is now probably entering upon the second week of the malady, and cannot therefore be expected to show much change for the better for some days to come."

It is just twenty years this month since the Prince of Wales had a severe attack of the same complaint, and it is believed (says the *Times*) that his experience may have led to the promptitude with which Prince George was placed under the care of the first practitioner in London. "It is quite doubtful where Prince George can have contracted the disease, but it is assumed that he first received the poison while visiting his brother, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, in Dublin. The Prince stayed at the new barracks, which are perfect from a sanitary point of view.

LADY DUFFERIN'S NEW WORK.

Lady Dufferin's "Canadian Journal" just published by Mr. Murray, is "affectionately inscribed" to her "Canadian Friends." It consists of extracts from letters sent to her mother while Lord Dufferin was [illegible] General, 1872-8, and is, therefore, more a [illegible]escription of the present. [illegible]tours, receptions, dinners, [illegible]akes up the bulk of the [illegible]y Dufferin has nothing to [illegible]ry little. One of the first [illegible]r arrival at Quebec was [illegible]onald was "the image of [illegible]s in Ottawa, one day in [illegible], "whom we asked to come [illegible] [wife." "He is very [illegible] Dufferin; "and she is [illegible] woman, very chatty. [illegible] a curious sect, headed [illegible]ve no objection to talking [illegible]me that in the community [illegible]ligion..... They consider [illegible]s all they have; not merely [illegible]utions, but to distribute it [illegible] her and him very much; [illegible] what they do believe, and [illegible]rmance of the same, are [illegible]e most readable portions of [illegible]ge with old Irish emigrants. [illegible]and Dufferin met during one [illegible] Clandeboye, and was almost [illegible]essing them. "She asked to [illegible]id, 'I could not allow a lady [illegible]hen may I kiss your face?' [illegible]arrassing position by saying, [illegible]t allow that.'" At San Fran[illegible]from the "ould country" said [illegible] soon as she could sell out her [illegible] bought in at 18, and they are

now 85

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

From the Home Paper.

The financial condition of some of the Australian Colonies is becoming very unsatisfactory. The *Economist*, commenting on the subject says:—A few weeks back the cable gave us information of three land banks which had stopped payment in Melbourne, and in commenting upon the disclosures then made we warned our readers that this weeding out of the financial concerns started during the late land boom might be expected to continue. Nevertheless, we were hardly prepared for the long list of difficulties which advices from Australia have since brought to light, nor for the fact that the greater number of such companies are domiciled in Sydney. The *Economist* gives the names of no less than sixteen concerns—all of the same class of land-financing enterprise—which have recently either stopped payment or sought the indulgence of their creditors. It is understood that there are others which have been compelled to apply to their depositors and other creditors for time and assistance, though they have been enabled to do so privately, and public announcements have been avoided; but, even as it is, this list shows some rather surprising totals. The companies, most of them at any rate, are individually small; but when their liabilities to their shareholders and the public come to be added up, the figures can no longer be looked upon as at all insignificant. With some £5,000,000 of liabilities to the public in the shape of deposits, mortgages, overdrafts, and unpaid balances on properties purchased; with a paid-up capital of £1,300,000, and in some instances a heavy uncalled capital, these difficulties in the aggregate must mean a good deal, even to such sturdy financial communities as there are in Australia; and, as a matter of fact, at the time the mail which arrived this week left Australia, there was something in the nature of a stampede amongst the depositors of these land, investment, and building concerns.

In their annual review of the cotton trade, Messrs. Ellison and Company speak of the past season as being as eminently as satisfactory to this branch of our industry as the previous one was the reverse. "The consumption of the raw material," they write, "has increased, but the preliminary results have been very bad, in consequence of the serious decline which took place in prices after spinners had purchased heavily of the raw material. A similar policy had paid very well in the previous two or three seasons; but the outcome was spoilt last season by the unexpectedly heavy yield of the American crop, and by the equally unlooked-for decline in prices to a level not previously touched for a generation past. The same fate overtook most consumers on the Continent, and the result is a considerable amount of grumbling." The following is Messrs. Ellison's statement of the actual consumption of cotton in each of the past three seasons:—

Consumption in Bales of 400 lbs.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
Great Britain.....	4,245,000	4,034,000	3,770,000
Continent	4,538,000	4,290,000	4,069,000
United States	2,958,000	2,737,000	2,692,000
East Indies.....	1,154,000	988,000	871,000
	12,895,000	12,049,000	11,402,000

As compared with 1889-90 the consumption for last season shows for Great Britain an increase of 5 per cent, for the Continent an increase of 5¾ per cent., and for the United States and India increases of 8 and 17 per cent., respectively. Of the increase in Europe and the United States, however, about 3 per cent. is stated to represent extra loss in spinning owing to the inferiority of the American crop. The supply of cotton last season and the estimate of the requirements of the current season are thus set forth:—

	Estimated Requirements. 1891-92	Actual Supply. 1890-91
American	8,216,000	8,655,000
Brazilian	250,000	237,000
Egyptian	500,000	539,000
Smyrna, &c.	27,000	27,000
W. I., Peru, &c.	95,000	94,000
East Indian	1,300,000	1,317,000
Total	10,388,000	10,869,000
Average weight	463·00	464·31
Bales of 400 lbs	12,024,000	12,616,000
Per week	231,230	242,610

About 800,000 bales of the last American crop have been brought forward into the new season, and for this reason Messrs. Ellison calculate that "if the stocks of the world should be reduced to the low level at which they stood as the opening of last season, a crop (American) of 7,400,000 bales would suffice to meet the requirements of spinners." But as to the probable magnitude of the American crop, all that they venture to say is that "at the moment the most current figures revolve round 7,500,000 bales as a centre; and the movements of the current five weeks will probably help one to form a more definite opinion than is possible to-day."

The British trade returns for October show that the value of the imports amounted to £36,874,000, a decrease of £372,000, or about 2·3 per cent., and the exports to £21,166,000, a decrease of £2,507,000, or about 10·5 per cent. The heavy weather during most of the month has somewhat checked shipments, and external trade was much swollen in October, 1890, but even allowing for this the falling off in the exports is serious. In addition to this, the prices of many articles are receding, as was to be expected. The principal features as regards the imports are the higher prices of cereals and the large falling off in the receipts of raw cotton. It is the large shipments of wheat from the United States which have mainly caused an increase in the total. the receipts thence having reached 2,550,551, cwt. which compare with only 861,631cwt. in October, 1890. Other countries which sent more were Chili, the British East Indies, and British North America, the quantities respectively being 307,275 cwt., 859,743 cwt., and 486,748 cwts. compared with nil, 734,990 cwts., and 123,721 cwt. On the other hand, the receipts from Russia fell from 2,000,869 cwt. to 959,628 cwt. and those from Roumania from 1,292,569 cwt. to 293,759 cwt. The prohibition of the exports of cereals from Russia will seriously interfere with a chief source of supply, and must enhance prices. As regards raw cotton, all countries sent less, in particular the United States, the quantity having fallen from 1,391,685 cwt. to 979,722 cwts. This is probably due to the crop being late and not to a failure of supply. The receipts of cottonseed and rapeseed were greater, and those of linseed less. The imports of tea reached the total of 30,485,170lb., which is believed to be the greatest total ever recorded in one month. India sent 18,263,000lb., Ceylon 5,651,000lb., and China, &c., 6,569,000lb. The greatest proportional increase is of Ceylon, the receipts being more than double those of October, 1890. As regards the exports, in addition to decreased shipments there is a general fall in prices. The classes of article which have produced the lessened total value are yarns and textile fabrics, raw materials, metals, machinery, and amongst other articles railway carriages.

MRS. BESANT AND INDIA.

Mrs. Besant has sailed from Liverpool for New York on board the Inman steamer City of Berlin. On Sunday, Nov. 29, she will lecture on Theosophy in the Opera House, New York, and three days later she will embark for England. "It is understood" (says the *Daily Chronicle*), "that Mrs. Besant's visit has reference to a matter of vital importance affecting the Theosophical cause in New York. Apart from that, Mrs. Besant looks to the double voyage to give her a much-needed rest. Next spring Mrs. Besant may visit America again for the purpose of delivering an extended course of lectures. Her Indian tour is now definitely postponed until next autumn."

In certain quarters the opinion seems to be gaining ground that there is a political object at the back of the "Theosophical" movement, and that Mrs. Besant's visit to India was "countermanded" because the time was "not yet ripe" for her visit.

"Miranda" writing in the *Lady's Pictorial*, says:—"There is naturally much speculation as to the real motive that induced Mrs. Besant, at the last moment to forego her intended visit to India. Although there has been some suggestion that the tour has only been postponed for a sort season, it has also been publicly asserted, I believe without contradiction, that the visit was suddenly and peremptorily forbidden by Mrs. Besant's 'Theosophical pastors and masters.'—Whoever they may be—and that she is greatly disappointed by the interdict, having actually secured her ticket by the overland route. If there is any truth in this explanation, it is impossible to help wondering what can have been the reason which has prompted the Theosophical authorities to put their veto upon the proposed Mahatma hunt of their distinguished convert. Possibly they were of opinion that Mrs. Besant, in desiring to go to the Himalayas and seek out Koot Hoomi Lal Sing and his mystic brethern for herself, was displaying an independence and a lack of childlike faith altogether undesirable in diciples of the new creed."

MR. JAMES MONRO, C.B.

Sir Edward Bradford has circulated among the members of the Metropolitan Police force a letter from Mr. James Monro, ex-Commissioner of the force (who has just left England with his daughter for mission work in India), in reply to the communication sent on the 17th by members of the committee of the Monro Testimonial Fund. In making eulogistic reference to the members of the force, Mr. Monro gratefully acknowledges the receipt of £520, which has been raised by members of the force "as a token of their kindly feelings towards me as their late chief," and announces that money has been placed in the hands of the trustees of the Police Convalescent Home Fund for the establishment and maintenance of a bed at the Police Seaside Home, West Brighton, for the exclusive benefit of members of the Metropolitan Police

"Atlas," in the *World*, says:—The newspapers have reported Mr. Monro's departure for India last week, and it is announced that his object in returning to Bengal is to establish his son and daughter as "medical missionaries" in a country where his name and fame will be likely to secure for them a favourable reception among the natives. I do not pretend to know much about Christian missions abroad, but I recognise it as a notable event that a man of Mr. Monro's character and career should enter on the field. His official life in India was a brilliant success, and the testimonial just presented to him by the Metropolitan Police on the eve of his leaving England gives proof that inside the Force, at least, the more showy qualities of his successor in the Chief Commissionership have not effaced the memory of his services as "Prefect of the Thames." If I were a Hindu I should be more influenced by the presence of such a man than by the breaching of any number of young clergymen, and even the most cynical critic of missionary work will join in wishing him fair winds on his journey and success in his new venture.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

The *Gentlewoman* commences a series of articles entitled "Short Life Sketches of some Indian Rulers "with the following notice of H. H. the Begum of Bhopal, whose territory H. E. the Viceroy has recently visited:—

Exactly two hundred years have elapsed since the Principality of Bhopal—one of the most important Mahommedan States in India, and which has been for three generations under female rule—was founded by Dost Mahommed Khan (an Afghan) during the reign of the Emperor Furrook Shair. But the State rose to prominence during the reign of the mother of the present ruler, H. H. the late Nawab Sekandar Begum, G.C.S.I. In would be impossible in a brief sketch to dwell on her extraordinary abilities, transcendent virtue, and the numerous administrative reforms she effected during her glorious career. Within the short space of six years all the debts against the State were liquidated, the system of farming the revenues (rent paid in kind), and monopolies of trades and handicrafts were abolished. The police was reorganised, and various other important improvements introduced. Col. Malleson writes that H.H. displayed "an energy, and assiduity, and an administrative ability such as would have done credit to a trained statesman"; and further, when alluding to the troublous times of the Indian Mutiny of 1857, he states: "She was equal to the occasion, true to the traditions of her country, to her pligited word, to the sentiments of truth and honour. She caused the British officers to be conducted in safety to Hoshangabad, then with infinite tact allayed the excitement in her capital, put down the mutinous contingent with a strong hand, and finally restored order in every part of her dominions. When the tide turned, and British supremacy began to vindicate itself, she was as prompt in another way with her aid; supplies, soldiers, all that she had, that could be useful, she gave with a liberal hand."

How these inestimable services, rendered at an extremely perilous and critical period in the history of the Empire, were appreciated will be shown by the following memorable words spoken by Lord Canning, Governor-General of India, at a Grand Durbar, held at Jahelpore, December 15, 1860:—"Sekandar Begum, Your Highness is very welcome to this Durbar. I have long desired to thank you for the services you have rendered to the Queen's Government. Your Highness is the ruler of a State which is conspicuous in Indian history for never having been in arms against the British power; and lately, when that State was beset and threatened by our enemies, you, a woman, guided its affairs with a courage, an ability, and a success that would have done honour to any statesman or soldier. Besides the greater services of repressing revolt around you, and of securing the safety of all Englishmen, amongst whom was the agent of the Governor-General (Sir Henry Marion Durand, K.C.S.I., C.B.), you never failed to aid and expedite to the utmost of your power all bodies of British troops that came within your reach. Such services must not go unrewarded. I now place in your hands the Grant in Sovereignty of the district of Bairasia, the district which was formerly a dependency of the State of Dhar, but it has by rebellion forfeited all claim to it, and it is now given in perpetuity to Bhopal as a memorial of loyalty under your brave and wise guidance in time of trial." Her Highness was also invested with the Order of the Star of India, of which she was Grand Commander.

On October 30, 1868, this truly noble woman died, and was succeeded by her daughter, the Nawab Shah Jehan, the present ruler, then a widow 31 years of age. When she was 10 years of age (on the death of her father) she was proclaimed ruler of Bhopal, but, owing to her minority, her mother, the late Nawab Sekandar Begum, became Regent. So great was the love and veneration of the daughter for her illustrious mother that on May 7, she abdicated the throne in her favour, and assumed the position of heir-apparent, which position she retained until her mother's death, and ascended the throne for the *second* time on March 2, 1868. Her Highness inherits all her mother's firmness an administrative powers, combined with great gentleness of manner and strong intellectual powers. She is a tiny little lady, with small features and large and wonderfully brilliant eyes.

A French gentleman thus graphically describes the Nawab Shah Jehan as he saw her during her mother's lifetime:—"I had an appointment with H. H. the Begum before leaving Bhopal, so called at the Palace, which is full of European treasures and luxuries. In the room into which I was ushered sat a little girl, whom I took to be the daughter of one of the Court nobles, and was, on the point of addressing her, when she rose, and, with a very stately inclination of the head, said, 'I am the Shah Jehan,' at the same time extending a tiny hand covered with jewels. When I had somewhat recovered from my confusion, I noticed that although of diminutive stature, she had a handsome, intellectual face, and very large, piercing eyes. She wore close-fitting pantaloons of gold brocade, embroidered jacket, and a muslin toque."

From 9 a.m. until noon, and from 3 to 6 she attends personally to the business of her State, sits in Court and dictates orders on the papers submitted for her decision. All political communications she opens and reads herself. She reads Arabic and Persian fluently, and has lately made some progress in English, which she can write fairly, and is very fond of the society of English ladies.

H. H. the Begum, when she ascended the throne, found—owing to her mother's ill-health, and absence from Bhopal on account of a pilgrimage to Mecca—that she had many serious difficulties to contend with. Cases in arrear had accumulated to the number of 4,086, and suitors were vehement in their complaints; the poorer classes had been suffering from dearness of corn, and loudly complained of oppression and injustice. She promptly set to work to remedy these evils. With the help of a few competent men the cases were settled; the sufferings of the poorer classes alleviated by the abolition of the tax on grain imported to Bhopal: the pay of the soldiers was raised in order to secure efficiency in the army; in February, 1869, she went on a tour through her territories in order to examine the condition of the peasantry, and to inquire into the charges of corruption brought against the officials. A proclamation was issued inviting her subjects to make complaints without fear, and she inquired personally into all the cases brought before her. The subjects got back the money and property of which they had been robbed, and their oppressors were brought to justice. Weights and measures were reduced to a uniform standard. Public offices were erected, and tanks and wells excavated wherever there was scarcity of water.

In 1869 Her Highness went to Calcutta to meet the Duke of Edinburgh, and the kind reception she met with from the Viceroy (Lord Mayo) and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh kindled in her the warmest feelings of loyalty and allegiance, and she looked on this visit as the golden era of her life.

In 1870 she recommenced her tour in the Western division, introducing many important reforms. Friday was appointed as an official day rest. The artillery was improved, and horses substituted for bullocks. A Forest Department was organised, which formed an additional source of revenue. The "Shah Jehani" Press was established for the issue of school books. Every district in which was stationed a detachment of the army was supplied with medical men, and a chief inspector in charge of them. A rule allowing three months' privilege leave after three years' service was introduced. The powers of the civil and criminal courts were increased and their jurisdiction defined, and to prevent delay in the disposal of suits a duration was fixed, and every court was required to submit regular returns. A code called "Tanzimat Shah Jehani" was prepared for the guidance of the courts of justice.

In 1871 H. H. the Begum, with the consent and approval of the British Government, married Syed Mahommed Sedique Hossein Khan, and in 1872 the British Government conferred upon her the dignity of K.C.S.I., and upon her husband a "Khilluth" and title of Nawab, as a recognition of loyalty, and also of the improvements in the State. The city was improved, wide roads and streets opened, and about thirty schools established, where Hindee and Urdu were taught. Outposts were established throughout the kingdom, and the staff of policemen increased for the protection of travellers from robbers and dacoits. In 1873 cavalry lines were constructed at a cost of 60,755 rupees, and duty upon several articles of consumption abolished. In 1875 H. H. the Begum went to Calcutta on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, and on her return to Bhopal introduced several sanitary reforms. The city was also lighted at the cost of 30,000 rupees per annum. In 1877 her Highness attended a Darbar at Delhi, where further honours were conferred upon her in the shape of a Royal insignia and a Sanad, and her husband, the Nawab, was accorded a salute of seventeen guns. In 1878 the "Fatka" (a tax on grain and cotton) was abolished, a vaccine department established, and a large hospital erected in commemoration of Her Highness's interview with the Prince of Wales. Bungalows for the convenience and comfort of European travellers were built, and fifty lacs of rupees contributed towards the construction of the Bhopal State Railway. Not to her own territories alone were the Begum's munificent charities confined, large donations were given to various institutions in British India, and she contributed £1,000 towards Lady Dufferin's grand scheme.

That Her Majesty the Queen recognised and valued the unflinching loyalty, enlightened reform, and devotion to the paramount power of H. H. the Begum is undoubted, for when in January, 1878, the Imperial Order of the Crown of India was first instituted, Her Highness was on that date, along with the members of the Royal family, appointed one of the ladies of that Order.

For thirteen years, from 1868 to 1881, the work of reform was progressing smoothly and steadily, and met with the approval and praise of the Indian Government and the Secretary of State for India. All her efforts for the welfare of her subjects were ably seconded by her consort, the Nawab, who was a man of sterling merit, sound judgment and learning, the author of several Arabic works, truly loyal to the British Government, and highly esteemed by Lords Ripon, Lytton, Northbrook, &c. But, as the serpent crept into Eden, so did discord, jealousy, and hostility mar the peacefulness of this well-governed State. Her Highness was wounded by the defiant and passionate perverseness of her only child, a daughter (by her first husband), to whom she was devotedly attached, the Sultan Jehan Begum, but whom she fondly called "Light of My Eyes." Her Highness was compelled to give consent to her daughter marrying Ahmed Ali, an ambitious man, who could boast of neither high rank nor wealth. He had been brought up on the charity of the State, and repaid his obligations by associating with rebels and traitors, and in the most defiant hostility against the ruler, poisoning the mind of the daughter against the mother, until he succeeded in entirely separating them; then, encouraged by the advocacy of a few of Her Highness's enemies, further increased their animosity, and induced the Sultan Jehan to make insolent demands for titles and estates to which she had no claim. Added to these troubles, reports were circulated concerning the Nawab, her consort, and he was deprived of his titles and forbidden to take any part in State affairs, publicly or privately. So in her dire trouble the Begum was deprived of every support and comfort—she who was once the happy ruler of a State that stood foremost for its fidelity to the British alliance. A century ago it was the one State which declared in favour of England against the Mahrattas, and rendered material help to Colonel Goddard during his hazardous march through Central India, and its help to General Adams for the extirpation of the Pindarees is recorded in history; with it, in 1818, the British Government concluded a treaty guaranteeing the Nawab and his heirs the absolute possession of his territory, the first article in which says: "There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and amity of interests between the Honourable East India Company and the Nawab of Bhopal and his heirs and successors, and the friends and enemies of parties shall be friends and enemies of both." The ninth article promises that, "The Nawab and his heirs and his successors shall remain *absolute* rulers of their country, and the jurisdiction of the British shall not in any manner be introduced into that Principality." Well has the Begum carried out her part, and her unswerving devotion to the cause of the Empress Queen has been rewarded with honour and dignities which only made her more anxious to further promote the prosperity of the State, and increase the happiness of her subjects.

Her Highness is now 54 years of age, and again a widow; and it is to be hoped that the present misunderstanding may speedily cease, and that peace may once more reign in Bhopal, and happiness in the bosom of its noble ruler, whose enlightened reign—like her mother's—although hampered by the religious and social customs of the East, has been an era of civilisation and progress, which no European nation can equal. Sir Richard Temple, in his interesting book on "Men and Events of My Time in India," states that, "The Begum of Bhopal affords an example which may cheer the advocate of female education in India as showing the standard which a woman may reach." Gentlewomen, all the world over, will be proud to learn that one of their own sex, unaided, alone, surrounded by innumerable difficulties, has accomplished what few men would attempt.

A COAL MINES REGULATION ACT FOR INDIA.

The Colliery Manager deals with this subject as follows:—Over twenty years ago the late Mr. Mark Fryar, F.G.S., an eminent mining engineer in this country, was sent out to India at the request of the Government of India, to take the superintendence of the Mining Department of the India Geological Survey. One of his first duties was to inspect the great mining district of Rancegunge and examine the collieries there. The results of his investigations were reported to the Government together with his recommendations for improving the conditions of the mining industry. One of these was the institution of plans, a proposal which the Bengal Coal Company, who owned the largest collieries, at once adopted, and engaged Mr. F. E. T. de la Cournevue, who had recently arrived in India after completing his professional training under the late Mr. M. Gilroy Stuart. Mr. Cournevue made complete plans of these collieries, which were the first made in that country, and since then other owners have followed suit. Other recommendations made by Mr. Mark Fryar were subsequently adopted, and it may be fairly said that the important collieries in the Rancegunge district in charge of English Engineers are now ably managed, properly equipped, and conducted with less injury to life than obtains in the United Kingdom.

The Government of India is supplied by the managers with what information it desires. Returns of the labour employed, output of coal, are annually given from each colliery. Reports are sent to the magistrate and police of any accident to life that may occur; and plans of the underground workings are supplied to Government by most coal companies, and posted up periodically when desired.

This has been accomplished without resort to special legislation, but it appears that the Government of India has now in contemplation a Coal Mine's Regulation Bill on the lines of our English Act. Upon the announcement of this proposal an influential meeting of the managers and representatives of nearly all the important mines was held at Rancegunge. The effect of such an Act upon Indian coal mining was fully discussed, and a committee appointed to prepare a statement upon the subject to submit to the Government.

This statement has been completed, and clearly sets out the important difference between English collieries with English labour, and Indian collieries with native labour. The prohibition of the employment of women in English mines has no apologist; but to make this an argument for a like prohibition in Indian mines, is to betray complete ignorance of Eastern labour and customs. The conditions and anomalies that existed in English mines, and which induced the legislature to exclude female labour from the underground operations, do not exist in Indian mines, therefore other reasons must be adduced for such a step. The above statement contains several facts and arguments against this exclusion, but it needs some knowledge of native labour, caste, and customs to appreciate them. It states that there is no control over native male labour. A man goes to his work, or stays away, whenever he likes, and fixes his own hours of labour, and very few work more than 30 hours per week. The women are engaged conveying the coal from the cutter to the shaft or incline. They are not employed by the manager, but by the coal cutter, who naturally prefers to employ his wife and children or some member of his family. Most coal cutters, it is said, refuse to work in a colliery where they cannot take their wives or female assistants. The roofs of the coal seams are good, the fatalities from falls are stated to be rare, there is no explosive gas, naked lights are used; the coal ranges from 10 to 20 feet in thickness, and only one seam is worked from each pit or incline. Certainly these hours of labour, social conditions, height of travelling roads, and the character of the seams, are all very different from those which obtained in England when female labour was forbidden in our mines. In passing this law, moral considerations were largely present; but here again it is remarked that the only protection women enjoyed were the restraints due to the moral influences of our homes and country; but in India there is a much more potent force operating, viz., caste, which is more effective upon a native than any other influence or legislation. For Western nations the employments of women underground is inadmissible, but in Eastern nations other conditions prevail, and to interfere with them with a coal mines Regulation Act similar to our own, would practically produce serious changes, if not a revolution, in the Indian coal mining industry, the end of which it is impossible to foresee. It would be folly to endeavour to force the habits and customs of Western civilisation upon Eastern people upon simple humanitarian principles. Caste, social customs, and legendary beliefs are forces not to be trifled with, as we have already learned in our Indian Empire, and we think that the managers of the Indian mines have made a judicious suggestion in proposing to the Government of India that it should appoint a commission to inquire fully into the whole question of coal mining, the conditions of labour, the necessity or otherwise of legislation upon the lines of the English Coal Mines Regulation Bill, before taking any further steps in the matter.

A SPORTING CAPTAIN'S DEBTS.

At the London Court of Bankruptcy on Nov. 6 the public examination was held of Captain F. Mosenthal, late of the Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment, who returned his liabilities at 10,899l., of which 7,562l., are unsecured, and assets 2,315l. He attributed his insolvency mainly to depreciation in the value of stocks and shares held by him, to losses incurred in connection with a stud farm (1,000l.) and on horse racing (2,300l.). Upon examination by the Official Receiver the bankrupt said that when he came of age he became entitled to 33,000l. He had been the director of several public companies, and had incurred heavy losses in respect of the depreciation of his shares. He had owned three race-horses—namely, Admiral Benbow, Desolation, and another, but had since disposed of them to his landlord. On examination by Mr. Carrington the bankrupt said he had been incessantly "worried" by creditors. He recently pledged portion of his outfit for 12l. with a gentleman named Aarons. He did this, as he understood, with the permission of the trustees, and he wanted the money in order to pay his landlady. He had made various purchases of jewellery, and had made presents to relations and friends. He had paid eight guineas for a silver-mounted umbrella. Mr. Carrington: Is not that a high price for an umbrella? The Bankrupt: I don't know. Umbrellas are all prices. He added that a gold-mounted pocket-book had cost him 18 guineas. There was nothing extraordinary about that. (Laughter.) In November last he gave a gold keyless watch to a lady. There was another gold keyless watch purchased at Benson's for 20l, and he gave that to his barber. The bankrupt further stated that his barber had accompanied him to Monte Carlo. He had promised to pay his expenses to enable him to visit his friends in Italy, but being unfortunate at Monte Carlo, and wishing to redeem his promise, he gave him his watch instead of money. He had spent money which he received on the sale of Admiral Benbow on two French plays which he was intending to produce. The bankrupt was allowed to pass.

The complaints made from time to time that the Guards are overworked appear to be bearing fruit, for it is now reported that the 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders will shortly become a portion of the Household Corps. It is proposed to convert this distinguished regiment into the third battalion of the Scots Guards. We are not told whether they are to drop their distinctive dress and tartan, but the bare suggestion that such an outrage is possible has roused the patriotic spirit of Lord Archibald Campbell, who not for the first time warns the prosaic Sassenach against laying his sacreligious hands on the sacred kilt. He does not object to the Cameronians being incorporated in the Scots Guards, so long as they are not compelled to wear the despised "Guards breeks." But he opposes with all his might the idea of any change of uniform. Lord Archibald when he won the field on a previous occasion in defence of the Highlanders dress showed that he was not to be trifled with. Mr. Stanhope's enemies say that his long tenure of power in Pall Mall has caused him to be swollen with War Office pride and insolence. He will, however, probably think twice before he ventures to flout the views of so doughty a Highlander as Lord Archibald Campbell.

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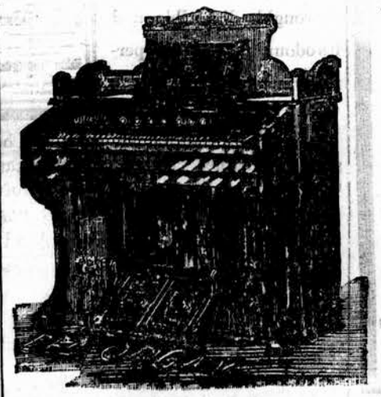

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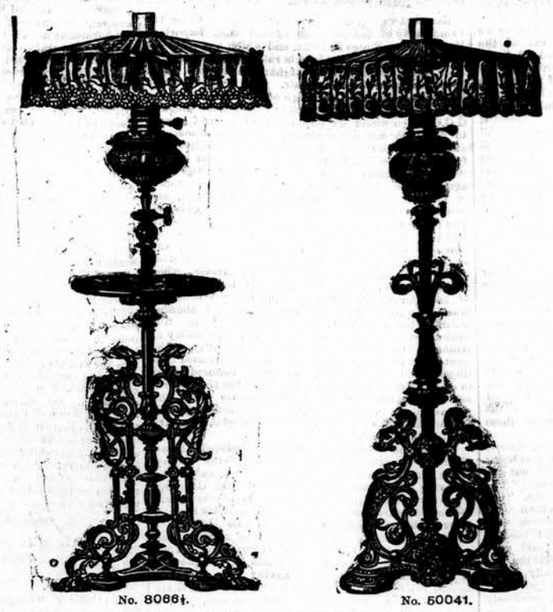

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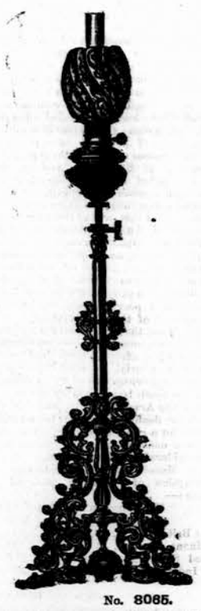

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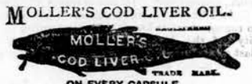

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MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Another visitor was M. PAUL DU CHAILLU, the distinguished traveller, he writes in *The Land of the Midnight Sun*, "I noticed that "extreme care was taken in all stages of the pre-"paration of the oil."
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Dr. W. DOWETT STONE, (comparing it with others) writes—"It is more palatable and "far more efficacious."
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Dr. HASSELL in his report says—"It is remarkably free from unpleasant taste and "odour, . . . the purest specimens of the oil "ever submitted to me for examination."
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. *The Lancet* writes—"It is one of the purest we have ever met with," and *The Indian Medical Gazette* says—"Superior to any we have ever seen."
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. J. J. PEARSON, Esq., L.S.A., etc., of Umballa, E. I., writes—"It is the only oil that "will remain good for any time in India, all others, "although of fairly good quality on arrival, speed-"ily became rancid, and unfitted for use."
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Drs. HARDWICKE, ABBOTTS, BARTLETT, TRIPE, SAYRE, MARION SIMS, RUDDOCK, EVETTS, DEWDALE and others too numerous to mention have given their highest testimony in its favour.
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Mothers have found its value. One of them—a perfect stranger—wrote the other day from Manchester. "Mrs. P. has used Mr. P. M's. "oil for her children for several years and finds "it is the best she can procure and more palat-"able than most oils."
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